The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

CONTINUED AGITATION IN THE HOUSE.

A Southern View of the Republican Party.

The South Americans Decline a Union with the Democrats.

The Illinois Members Repentant.

NO VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

There will be no vote taken to-morrow in the House except perhaps, a single ballot for Speaker which will result about as the last did.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) will not be able to get a vote upon his motion for the plurality rule for several days.

The South Americans held a caucus last night and determined to adhere to Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina. A Committee of three Democrats waited on the caucus and proposed a coalition on the following terms: If Mr. BOCOCK's vote was increased to ninety-three the South Americans should cast their votes for him, or if they could give Mr. GILMER twenty-eight votes the Democrats would unite on him and elect him. The overture was rejected in terms more emphatic than complimentary.

The Republicans have determined to make no more speeches, but to press a vote steadily. They are sanguine of the election of Mr. SHERMAN.

The Administration, and especially the Postmaster-General, is anxious for an election. The President says he has no doubt of the success of the Republicans. Secretary COBB seems indifferent.

It is now authoritatively ascertained that it is the intention of the President to send his message to Congress on Tuesday. The Committees of the Senate will be announced on Tuesday, and immediately afterwards the several treaties awaiting ratification will be communicated to that body. The Committees will stand as they did at the last session, excepting a few changes which will be made to accommodate the new Senators. Senator HEMPHILL, of TEXAS, goes on the Post-office Committee; and Senator BADGER, of North Carolina, takes the place of Senator WARD, of Texas, on the Committee of Claims.

Judge HUTCHINSON, of New-Jersey, writes to his Republican friends here to stand firm. He says that the Democracy is losing ground there by the delay of organization.

The mail contractors propose having an indignation meeting.

The report that England and France will simultaneously disarm is ridiculed in high quarters here.

[UNDER THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

According to the opinions of prominent Congressmen, it is not probable that the election of Speaker will be effected to-morrow. Indeed, no idea can be formed as to how long the debate in the House will be extended. Calculations continue to be made by members outside of the Republican ranks as to the best means of uniting the Democrats, Southern Opposition, and such Anti-Lecompton Democrats as have not voted for Mr. BOCOCK; but up to this evening they have not come to a satisfactory arrangement of the figures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (A. L. Dem.,) moved an amendment to the journal, as therein no mention was made of his resolution for the adoption of the plurality vote.

The Clerk said it was merely read for information.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted he had a right to offer the resolution, which took precedence of all other questions, and asked for a decision of the question.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) contended that Mr. HICKMAN had the right to introduce the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) argued on the opposite side.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that even if he should yield the floor, to which he was entitled, the resolution could not be entertained now, as other questions were pending.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (dem.,) took occasion to say that the plurality resolution was designed to enable men to vote indirectly for a Black Republican, when they would not come up like men and vote directly for such a nominee.

Mr. HICKMAN said the remark did not apply to him. He should vote for a Republican in preference to any gentleman who sustains this Administration. [Applause on the Republican side. There were some hisses.]

Mr. REAGAN said nobody doubted that the gentleman would vote for a Republican as against a Democrat. He repeated that the object of this unlawful attempt to set upon that resolution was to shield gentlemen from the responsibility of doing indirectly what they would not do directly.

Mr. HICKMAN—I have never conceded anywhere what my ultimate action would be. I prefer the election of a sound Democrat—by that I mean a Democrat opposed to this Administration—an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. I have endeavored for a week to elect such a man, but I am beginning to fear that I shall be unable to consummate that work. I believe that either a friend of the Administration or a Republican is ultimately to be elected Speaker. I am frank to say that in that event I have decided for the choice of the latter. I have offered this resolution for the purpose of reaching organization. If the Administration Party succeed, I trust I shall submit in a becoming spirit. I am perfectly willing that every man in the country should know my views. Let the motion to amend the journal be put to the House to decide.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that motion was unnecessary, in his view of the subject. If the gentleman means to vote for the Republican candidate, he and those thinking with him can do so, and that ends the question. No man who has witnessed that gentleman's course for the last two years, could doubt that he would at last land in the Republican ranks. He says he wants a sound Democrat elected, and yet will vote with the Republicans. Who doubts he feel by such doctrine as that? The Democratic party are here to perform a high and holy duty to the country. I want him to be understood as a Black Republican who only takes the name of Democrat for the purpose of hoodwinking and misleading. Let me ask him would he vote for Mr. BOCOCK to-day if he would rise and say he was opposed to the administration?

Mr. HICKMAN—I will state, frankly and unequivocally, that I would not, and give my reasons, which are entirely sufficient for myself. I would not do it, because I know that Mr. BOCOCK sustained the Administration in everything it has done, and I am not a believer in eleventh-hour repentance. [Laughter.]

As to the charge of my being a Black Republican, that is a question for me to decide, and not for the gentleman from Virginia. I shall continue to regard myself as a Democrat until I find that the Democratic Party in the region of the country where I belong have the moral and physical force to exclude me from it. I think I have always done so. I repudiate and condemn the sentiments entertained by the Administration and its followers. If they are Democrats, I am no Democrat. The question he has undertaken to decide is one that cannot be decided by him, or by the whole Virginia delegation. It is a question that will be decided by the country, as to who embodies Democratic sentiment, whether JAMES BUCHANAN or those who hold to the sentiments of the Cincinnati Platform in its integrity and entirety.

Mr. SMITH, in reply, remarked that the injunction, "Man know thyself," was one of the most difficult to learn. The gentleman was not the man to judge himself, but he (SMITH) and others were to classify him. He, therefore, classed the gentleman with the blackest of Black Republicans. Not only on this, but on past occasions, there are gentlemen honestly opposed to the Kansas policy, who are acting with Democrats, and not cooperating with the Republicans. *Since that question has passed to the future, and is* no longer a living issue, why should Democrats differ *on great principles?*

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (A. L. Democrat), inquired whether the support of the Democratic organization was a test of Democracy?

Mr. SMITH replied it was, as a general rule. An organization is to carry out the principles of the party.

Mr. CLARK asked what excuse a man could have who was elected against an organization, without sympathy with any, where no principle was involved?

Mr. SMITH explained that a man might be elected against the organization, and yet be a good Democrat.

Mr. CLARK said he represented his constituents, who were opposed to the political organizations throughout the Union.

Mr. SMITH—Are you a Republican or a Democrat?

Mr. CLARK—I am opposed to all organizations.

Mr. SMITH—Then the gentleman is an Ishmaelite his hand is against all parties. He was not here against the Constitution and the Union, Mr. SMITH was sure.

Mr. CLARK—No, sir.

Mr. SMITH inquired which party maintains the principles of the Constitution—the Republican or the Democratic?

Mr. CLARK said he came into the last Congress a Democrat. He was a Democrat now, but not attached to the Democratic Party of this House or his District. He took his seat in the last Congress with those whom he supposed pledged to the Democratic platform—he meant the Northern exposition of it. He had not been here long before he found there was more than one sectional party. He heard the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MILES) say the South was extremely sectional, and then he began to doubt whether he belonged any where, and the doubt was not yet removed. He was a national man with Northern sentiments, looking to the preservation of the Union, and looking for national men to cooperate with him. He cared less about party than for his country. [Applause.]

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) in response, remarked that on the occasion Mr. CLARK alluded to, he did not say the South was sectional in all its aims and purposes, but did say, and now repeated it, that he was a sectional man; that he was first devoted, heart and soul, to the interest of his constituents. He owed his chief and primary allegiance to South Carolina, which had a prominent claim on his love, affection and devotion, as she had on every one of her sons. Even if it were true that the South was now sectional, even if it were true that there was a sectional spirit there, would she not be justified? The gentleman from New-York said he first came into the House expecting to find but one sectional party, but that he very soon discovered another sectional party. Was that strange? Did not like beget like? Could you have a sectional party at the North without expecting to have one arrayed against it at the South? Were they at the South to be reproached for sectionalism thrust upon them? They would fight fire with fire, and meet force with force if necessary. By doing so they would not surrender any patriotic motive, or the love of country which should animate every citizen.

Mr. CLARK said Mr. MILES was the gentleman to whom he had referred. He (CLARK) never was and never would be a sectional man. He was the representative of the great City of New-York, a City which could not afford to send a sectional man to Congress. She could not consent that the chain of wealth which connects her with other States shall be broken. He had been called an Abolitionist. His attention had been called to the *Constitution* newspaper, of the 7th inst., which contains a report of the proceedings here, and which uses the following language: "He (CLARK) had not been an Abolitionist until he came to the City of Washington." No doubt this was either an error of the reporter or misprint. He had said he had never seen an Abolitionist until he came here. In saying this he did not refer to members of the Republican Party; they are not regarded as Abolitionists in that city. He did not regard the Republican Party as an Abolition party. There may be, for aught he knew, Abolitionists who entertain the same political opinions and vote with that organization, but it so happened he had no personal acquaintance with any such who reside in his district. He then defined what he meant by Abolitionists. They were those who would interfere by violence with the relation of master and slave. The recent affair at Harper's Ferry furnished a strong illustration of practical Abolitionism in the most hideous form. If there be in the Northern States men who advise and counsel, and incite such proceedings, they are Abolitionists, and lack the demoniac courage, the horrible recklessness, which characterized their leader. Those were not Abolitionists who would contribute money or otherwise make compensation to the master for the service of his slave, and in consideration of the surrender of his title. He knew there were thousands of them at the North. If to differ from the Administration as to its whole Territorial policy, if to dissent from the action of the majority of the Democratic organization in Congress as to the admission of Kansas into the Union, requires those who so differ and dissent to be classed as Abolitionists, then he claimed the right to bear the name and claim the honor. If he was an Abolitionist for these reasons, there were millions of them at the North.

Mr. SMITH (resuming) said he was well acquainted with Mr. CLARK, and did not believe there was any Abolition feeling in his heart, or a drop of Abolition blood in his veins. The principles of a party are those acted upon by a party, and its organizations are the means to perpetuate them. Differences exist in every party. They exist in the Democratic Party. Mr. BOCOCK was not put up because he was an Administration man, but because he had long been an honored Democrat. He (Mr. SMITH) denounced the inconsistency of his (Mr. CLARK's) conduct, in being elected as a Democrat, and refusing to act with the party.

Mr. CLARK inquired whether Mr. SMITH would deem it good ground for a dissolution of the Union if he should find the people of the North combined as a sectional party at the South?

Mr. SMITH—Whenever a combination of the majority is formed for the purpose of warring on the constitutional rights of any section of the Union, I am out of it. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK—So am I, sir; but that is not my question. If a President of the United States should be elected by one section, either North or South, who was unsatisfactory to the other portion, would you regard that as a just cause for dissolving the Union in advance of any trampling on the rights of the South?

Mr. SMITH—No man can tell what a day may bring forth. It is unnecessary to declare what I will do in a contingency which may never arise. Having been elected as a Democrat, and the issues on which you differ with the party having passed away, will you redeem your agreement by declaring yourself a Democrat and acting with the party?

Mr. CLARK—My constituents would never sustain me if I should have political consort with those who, in the event of certain men being elected President, however obnoxious they might be, without waiting for some overt act or violation of constitutional right, would deem it sufficient ground for a dissolution of the Union. [Applause.] I now beg my friend to answer my question.

Mr. SMITH—The gentleman really tries very earnestly to get rid of the necessity of dealing with his present position. I ask the gentleman whether he means to act with the Democratic Party or Black Republican Party?

Mr. CLARK—I will answer that question.

Mr. SMITH—Say yes or no. Don't make a speech about it.

Mr. CLARK—I cannot exactly find out where the Democratic Party is. I have looked for it in the Cincinnati platform, and it is not there. [Applause.] I am willing to act with any party in this House which is determined to uphold the Constitution and its guarantees—to trample on no right, North or South. I intend to exercise whatever of discretion, intellect or conscience I may have upon any measure which may come before the House. I care nothing about party, but intend to give my votes for that which I think is right. Party organizations I care nothing about. I found myself compelled during much of the last Congress to act with the Republican Party, because upon the question of Kansas and the question of the admission of new States, which is after all the most important political question before the people, I found they voted right, whether they talked right or not. Whenever a question arises where my honorable friend and myself can stand together in defence of every one of the constitutional rights of the South, assure him he will find me at his side.

Mr. SMITH—Then I understand the gentleman from New-York to say that he has found the constitutional party in the Black Republican Party, for he has got to find it either in that party or the Democratic Party. He tells us he acted with them during the last session upon certain leading issues, and from the character of his remarks now I clearly see he conceives he has found them to be the national, Union-loving party in this country.

Mr. CLARK (interrupting)—I did not say so.

Mr. SMITH—If you did not say so, do you mean to act so?

Mr. CLARK made no reply.

Mr. SMITH went on to say he had taken his present ground ever since 1854, when he saw from the developments in this hall there was an absolute necessity that the South should present itself as a unit, not as a means of preserving the Union, but as a means of preserving itself. He would not undertake to say if any particular man should be elected President he would immediately favor a dissolution of the Union. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He maintained that the House had no right to let a minority organize it. It is well known that a certain number intend to go over to Mr. SHERMAN whenever it is necessary. Let them do it like men, and let their constituents settle the question.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.)—There is a time, Mr. Clerk, when a whole people, like an individual, hold their breath in suspense, anxiously awaiting the accomplishment of events. These periods of time, which come like night intervening between successive days, mark the destinies of a people. The excitement prevailing in the public mind, the manifestation of interest here and elsewhere, admonishes us that this may perhaps be such an occasion. Nor does this excitement and profound agitation of the public mind arise simply from the question of the organization of this House; nor does it arise from the question relating to the publication and circulation of incendiary pamphlets; nor does it exist but in a modified degree from the murderous incursion which was recently made into the Commonwealth of Virginia. These are but incidents to the great principles which are at stake. Now the real cause of the agitation of the public mind arises from the question which has arisen here—"that property in man is a crime; that the African is the equal of the white man; that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." This is the great secret of the agitation of the public mind. There is the secret of the difficulty. It is this general classification to which I have alluded, and with regard to which there are modifications of opinion and sentiment. The representative of one extreme, and perhaps in the maximum, is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON; the other, representing the minimum of that feeling, is perhaps the distinguished representative from Ohio, (Mr. COCHRAN.) Now I will say, in the spirit of that charity which rejoices in the truth, that I do not propose to hold the Republican Party responsible for the excesses committed by men holding Anti-Slavery opinions. I do not intend to charge any of that party with complicity, for from the bottom of my heart I acquit them of all supposed or assumed complicity in the raid lately made into Virginia. I go further, and say that I accept the plea interposed and placed upon record, and that I am willing to allow the mantle of ignorance to cover the act of signing the recommendation of an incendiary pamphlet. I propose, if I can, to follow the example set by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, and as far as I am able, with my limited capacity, to rise to the height of this great argument and treat the grave and important subject as a philosopher, a statesman and a citizen of the country. But I make this averment, that the ideas and principles and politics of the Republican Party are necessarily hostile to the Constitution and to the rights and interests of the South. The arguments adduced assume an antagonism between the sections and an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," and the ideas put forth in your school-rooms to your pupils, through your public lectures, through your political addresses, through your legislative resolves, and through your Congressional speeches, pre-suppose and imply this antagonism; and he is the least criminal who stops short in his career and hesitates at the exercise of the necessary means for the accomplishment of his purposes. If Slavery be a crime against God and against humanity—if it be a curse to society—if it contains the fruitful seeds of irremediable woes—it is as vain to talk of moderation and the Constitution, and non-interference with the rights of the South, as it would be to propel a skiff up the surging cataract of Niagara. The ideas advanced, the principles avowed, the doctrines preached, the ideas inculcated, must have their logical development and result. The Lord George Gordon riots of 1780, when London was in the possession of an infuriated mob headed by a madman, and when the proceedings of Parliament were almost suspended—when civil authority was prostrated, when the people were under the influence of the savage cry of "No Popery!"—are but a fair illustration of the effect of fanaticism and folly. The recent invasion that has been made into the State of Virginia, although disavowed and repudiated, as I have no doubt honestly and conscientiously, by most (if not all) of the gentlemen on that side of the House, is, in my judgment, the necessary logical, inevitable sequence of your principles and your doctrines. I propose to address myself calmly and inoffensively to the House and to the country. Properly appreciating my responsibility and the high position which we hold, I shall not be so far recreant as to what I believe to be due to myself and to my constituents, to violate that rule to-day. I propose to show the effect and the necessary consequence of this Anti-Slavery agitation and feeling. I am conscious of the fact that there are in the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery organizations, one represented by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PHILLIPS, MAY and others, the other represented by the Republican Party of the North; and I repeat again, that I do not hold the Republican Party personally responsible either for the doctrines avowed or for the measures advocated by the Garrison party. I have a different purpose in the remarks that I will submit—that is, to demonstrate to those of you who shrink from the doctrines avowed by that party. In 1835, in an address issued by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, participated in by Mr. LLOYD GARRISON and others of that type of Anti-Slavery men, I find recorded these sentiments: "That they were not willing to secure the emancipation of the slaves at the expense of the safety of the whites; that they would not advocate the right of physical resistance on the part of the oppressed; and that they would not sacrifice the life of a single slaveholder to emancipate every slave in the United States." That is the opinion which was promulgated officially by GARRISON and those whom the gentleman from New-York (Mr. CLARK) affirms are the Abolitionists proper. In 1850, WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his speech in Brooklyn the other day, used this language in regard to JOHN BROWN and his incursion into Virginia: "It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching. For one, I expected it." That is the position to which they have been driven by this volume of Anti-Slavery sentiments in the North. In 1852 the Whig Party in the National Convention resolved that the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave law, were a finality in principle and substance. In six years from that time we find the great State of Ohio, through the Republican Convention, resolving that the Fugitive Slave law should be repealed "as destructive of the rights of States and subversive of the moral sense of mankind." Even Democrats were driven to the enunciation of extreme principles and doctrines from which two or three years before they would have shrunk back with alarm and indignation. The Fugitive Slave law had been nullified. They went so far in Massachusetts as to appoint a commission to defend slaves in the Courts of that State, and any lawyer who accepts the case of a claimant is to be struck from the roll of attorneys, and to be incapacitated from holding office. In Wisconsin, also, there is a similar statute nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and which prevents its execution in that State, so far as the whole power of the State Government can accomplish that purpose. I state this to show that the Republican party were driven by events into the assumption of doctrines from which a few years ago they would have shrunk. But that is not all. A distinguished Senator from New-York boasted in this Capitol that a hundred representatives of the people and some fifteen Senators hold these sentiments—sentiments which twenty years ago were not entertained by twenty men in the whole Northern States—and yet we are told to be under no apprehension, to feel no special alarm. When these are the sentiments of the people of the North, we have good ground for apprehension. Mr. CURRY referred to the law giving negroes the right of suffrage, to the operation of the "underground railroad," and to the frequent residence of the Fugitive Slave law, and argued that the South had good reason to be under apprehension. It was a poor argument to advance that there was no more Territories to people, and that therefore the question of Slavery or no Slavery in the Territories was not up for discussion. But was not the Republican party organized distinctly, avowedly and solely for the purpose of preventing the extension of Slavery into the Territories? If you do not mean to insult us, or if you do not mean to interfere with Slavery, dissolve your organization and put it out of your power in that respect to do us an injury. I ask you, I put it to your hearts and consciences, if you had the power would you not repeal the Fugitive Slave law? There is no negative response to that. If you had the power of the Government to abolish Slavery and render slave property insecure, would you not do it?

Mr. KUNKEL, of Indiana, (Rep.)—No, not in the Southern States.

Mr. CURRY—Why, in the Free States no legislation would be necessary on the subject, but you would gradually narrow and limit our ground until all would have to flee from the country of our companionship and residence. These are your avowed opinions, through the newspapers and through your representatives in Congress, and still we are told to dismiss our apprehensions and entertain no fears as to the results. I say boldly that the animating principle of the Republican Party is opposition to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. This is the ligament which binds the heterogeneous mass together. Without that ligament they would fall to pieces at once. Mr. CURRY then went on to show that Gov. CLARK, in a speech recently delivered by him at Boston, suggested that every Government official should be a person imbued with Anti-Slavery doctrines, and that that principle should one of the tests for getting appointments. He also referred to FILLMORE'S Albany speech in 1856, as ratifying the position which the South now assumes, and continued: If the North elected Mr. SEWARD, or Mr. CLARK, or any other member of the Republican Party on a sectional platform, such an election was to be resisted, to the destruction of every tie which binds together the great Confederacy. [Applause from the Democratic side.] The election of such men would indicate hostility to us that would be an assurance of our subjugation and deprivation of all security in the future. That would be a calamity indeed, and to submit to it would be a calamity embittered by disgrace.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (S. Opp.)—I wish to ask the gentleman a question for information, and in order to guide my future conduct. He avowed his opinion a moment ago as to what he will do in a certain contingency, if a certain person is elected President of the United States. I desire to know whether or not the honorable gentleman from Virginia, for whom he votes for Speaker, is of the same opinion.

Mr. CURRY gave no response, but continued. He said, referring to the recent Union demonstrations, that though these were more or less gratifying, as evincing a returning sense of justice at the North, yet they amounted to nothing. They were not the true index of public opinion. The test of public opinion was through the ballot-box, and looking to this test he found that New-England stood here arrayed in solid phalanx against the constitutional rights of the South; that New-York stood here with but four or five representatives disposed to befriend the South and Southern rights, and the same was true in a greater or less extent in regard to Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States. When he looked at these indications he was not to be lulled into security by demonstrations at Union meetings. The patriotic declarations and eloquent vindication of the Union were but as the singing of CIRCE, "the voice of the charmer, charming never so wisely," lulling the South and deceiving the North in regard to the stupendousness of the present crisis. If they were in earnest in these declarations, let them give to the South something practical, substantial and tangible; let them go home and repeal their Personal Liberty bills, their *habeas corpus* acts, their *mandamus* acts; let them execute the Fugitive Slave law; let them open their prisons for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves; let them refuse contributions of money to circulate incendiary pamphlets at the South, let them turn out of this hall and the Senate the man who come to insult and stigmatize the South. These would be indications of public opinion and tests of returning justice. He would not deny that there existed in his State a serious apprehension in regard to the consequences of this agitation. There were men at the South who, while wishing that this Government might continue prosperous and happy, still recognized the fact that clouds and darkness were gathering over the future which only the eye of the seer could penetrate. His constituents looked solely to the Democracy of the North as the natural allies of the Constitution and the South. Admitting that bad men had sometimes used the prestige of the Democracy for ill, and had abused its confidence, still they must recollect that it had been fruitful of great names and great deeds. In war it had been the country's friend; in peace it had contributed largely to the country's prosperity; its disbandment now would be a serious calamity. In the critical periods of the country's history it had been the saviour of the Constitution and the defender of the country's honor. Its principles had become part of our mental habitudes, and he trusted it would be adequate to the stupendous conflict ahead of us. If, said he, the Democrats and our American friends should not be able to interpose for the security of the South and the protection of the Constitution, I shall counsel the people of my State to offer most effectual resistance, and shall urge them to fling themselves back on their reserved rights and upon the inalienable sovereignty of the State to which I owe my first and last allegiance. [Applause from the Democratic benches and the galleries.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.)—I would do an insult to my feelings and sense of propriety if I did not take the earliest opportunity to make an apology to this House for the much-to-be-regretted occurrence which took place in this Hall yesterday. It was an offence to its dignity, a breach of its harmony and decorum, and for it I tender to this body my regrets and my apology.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.)—After what has been said by my worthy colleague, I conceive it to be my duty to say to this House that if in the excitement of yesterday I violated any of the rules of this House or its decorum, I regret it very much, and hope it will not tend to mar any of my relations with the members of this House.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—After this restoration of the *entente cordiale*, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Carried by a vote of 112 to 108, and the House adjourned at 2¾ o'clock.

Correction—Card from Mr. McPherson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Express* of Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, copies from the TIMES a paragraph relative to the exciting scene in the House on Tuesday, when Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania was interrupted by Mr. CRAWFORD of Georgia. The paragraph represents the language used by the parties as "entirely respectful and courteous," and also as spoken in a "low, conversational tone." It was not understood by those a little distance off, as a result of the confusion which immediately existed in the House, but the colloquy was not at all gentle.

The account further represents, that after certain parties rushed to Mr. CRAWFORD, McPHERSON of Pennsylvania, *placing his hand on what was supposed to be a pistol*, approached, with other Republicans, to STEVENS." I was not armed, and never have carried a pistol, nor do I now. I am astonished to find that such an impression was made upon any one.

The confusion, however, was great, and accurate observation was almost impossible from the reporter's gallery.

Please correct the statement, and oblige.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD McPHERSON.

PARDON OF "BRISTOL BILL."—The Boston *Traveller's* correspondent at Windsor, Vt., under date of Dec. 9, thus announces the pardon of the once famous criminal, "Bristol Bill:" "The people of our usually quiet village were surprised several days since by seeing the noted 'Bristol Bill' (alias WM. WARREN) promenading the streets, and learned upon inquiry that while at work at his 'shaving jack,' on the morning of the 5th inst., he was surprised with a pardon bearing GOV. HALL'S signature."

THE AGITATION AT THE SOUTH.

SECESSION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the Committee on Federal Relations in the Legislature of South Carolina on Wednesday recommended the passage of resolutions reaffirming the position of the State as expressed in the Convention of 1852, declaring her right to secede from the Federal Union; and that the people should make common cause with those of Virginia, and be prepared to sustain her in her vindication of the institutions of the South.

"The minority of the Committee report resolutions that the frontier States especially, and the Southern States generally, may rely upon the aid of South Carolina in vindication of their rights in or out of the Union, and that the military contingent fund be increased to $100,000.

The debate will take place to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN—THE IMPENDING EXECUTIONS.

The Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes, under date of Dec. 9:

Military movements still continue, and troops are daily arriving and departing. The Petersburgh Artillery, Capt. JAMES N. NICHOLS, whose officers and privates made hosts of friends by their gentlemanly bearing and soldierly conduct, left yesterday morning. A large crowd assembled at the dépôt to bid them farewell. The Tenth Legion Artillery arrived in the same train in which the Petersburgh Artillery left. The Tenth Legion Company is from New Market, Shenandoah County, is under the command of Capt. M. M. SHANDS, and numbers over fifty men. With the Company comes Master ALBERT, the infant drummer, seven years of age, who is quite a prodigy. The affer to the Company, JACOB HECKMAN, is 75 years of age, but manages to produce good music from the fife. The contrast between the two musicians attracted the attention of all.

The evening train brought the Richardson Guards, Capt. WELLS, 50 men, Madison, C. H., Madison County. This company has been most anxious to come on, and held themselves in readiness from the beginning of the affair. Later in the evening the Clarke Guards, Capt. BOWLES, from Berryville, Va., marched into town. The Guards have been organized but a few weeks, but their ranks were very full, 65 men being in the line.

The military force now here consists of the Portsmouth Guards, Woods Riflemen, Mountain Guards, West Augusta Riflemen, Montpelier Guards, Petersburg City Guards, Petersburg Greys, Clarke Guards, Richardson Guards, Washington Guards and Jefferson Guards—in all over five hundred men—besides which, the Executive Guards, Capt. HUNTER, 25 men, are constantly on duty.

The inconvenience to which our citizens have for weeks been subjected has not yet been entirely overcome, and complaints are daily made of the interference of ignorant sentinels with the rights of our citizens. The complaint, however, is not entirely urged against the sentinels, but citizens are beginning to talk loudly against those who are in power. The instructions to the sentinels are certainly in conflict with the commonest rights of citizenship, and the evil calls loudly for remedy. An aged and infirm old gentleman, one of our wealthiest citizens, was stopped at an early hour a few evenings ago when within twenty steps of his residence, and was not allowed to pass on to his own house. A half-dozen children, who had been to a pump for water, were marched to the guard-house by a vigilant sentinel. These cases are cited to show how ridiculous the thing has become.

The attention of the public has now been turned from the hanging of JOHN BROWN to the approaching end of COOK and his associates in crime. COOK's wife and sister have not yet arrived, but he looks for them daily. He is now in good spirits, though he often talks about Executive clemency, and endeavors to show the justice of it. COOKE remains as stoical as ever, and awaits the time of his execution with an indifference almost revolting. The negroes attract very little attention and no sympathy. It has been rumored here for some days that Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, will be here in a few days, and expresses his intention of going on the scaffold with COOK. I give the rumor for what it is worth.

It is the intention of the Governor to have the military force here materially strengthened before the day of execution, and the same programme will be followed as was enacted on the execution of JOHN BROWN.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 8, the following action was taken regarding slaves and railroads:

By Mr. EARLY—Of passing an act amendatory of an act passed on the 17th of March, 1856, to amend the 24th, 25th, 26 h, 27th and 28th sections of chapter 192 of the Code, so as more effectually to prevent the escape of slaves, in reference to the punishment for attempting to carry off, or aiding or conniving at, or being in any way concerned in the escape of any slave, with intent to defraud or deprive the owner of such slave, and to the *pay* to the informant in case of conviction.

By Mr. PARSON—Of providing that railroad companies, in which the State is a stockholder, shall use in the construction, repairs, equipment and operation of their roads, materials produced and manufactured in this State. Adopted.

TENNESSEE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

The Tennessee Legislature has adopted the following resolutions, offered by Mr. BAYLESS in the Lower House:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we recognize in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry the natural fruits of this treasonable "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, put forth by the great head of the Black Republican Party, and echoed by his subordinates; and that it becomes the imperative duty of National men of all parties throughout the Union to announce to the world their sense of its infamy, and to unite in crushing out its authors as traitors to their country, and as deadly enemies to the public peace, to the rights of the States, and to the preservation of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we record it as the sense of the Tennessee Legislature, that the declarations of Mr. SEWARD, that a respectable portion of the Southern people, under the lead of such man as CASSIUS M. CLAY and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, will unite with the Black Republican Party to prevent the extension of Slavery, and will eventually "rise up against Slavery," is a libel upon the honor and loyalty of the Southern people, and will but serve to make them more watchful and exacting of their public servants in the National councils.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our representatives in Congress to recognize as enemies to the Union, and especially to the slave States, all who in any way favor or affiliate with this sectional Black Republican Party; and that any action on their part, which favors a cooperation with the Black Republicans in organizing the House, and thus placing the offices and important Committees of that body under their control, would be false to the sentiment of the people of Tennessee, an insult to their constituents, and disgraceful to themselves.

The following additional resolutions were adopted, as amended by Senator RICHARDSON:

Resolved, That the theory of an "irrepressible conflict" is a startling and mischievous invention, and is well calculated, if held to be true, to reconcile the minds of men, both North and South, to a separation of the Union, under the apprehension that in no other way can the multiplied mischiefs of perpetual strife on the subject of Slavery, between two sections, be avoided.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, all the evils growing out of the present intense Slavery agitation—all the discord, alienation and bitter hatred now growing up and extending between the North and the South, are the legitimate fruit not of any necessary and "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor, but of a conflict between rival aspirants in the race of ambition North and South urged on by an inordinate greed of official power and plunder—a conflict which can only be repressed by a powerful and successful effort by the friends of the Union, to rouse the people to a conviction of the reality and magnitude of the impending dangers to its existence.

GOV. PERRY, OF FLORIDA, FAVORS DISUNION.

The annual Message of Gov. PERRY, of Florida, discusses Federal relations in the following style:

"Is it not manifest that in the bosoms of the members of the party now dominant throughout the North, all fraternal feeling towards us of the South is entirely dead? When reminded of their Constitutional obligations—obligations fixed upon them alike by the letter and spirit of the Constitution—they appeal to a 'higher law.' Having virtually annulled the written compact, there is no question that they would proceed to withdraw from the Union but for the fact that, along with great pecuniary advantages, it furnishes them facilities which they would not otherwise enjoy for the prosecution of their designs against the institutions of the South.

That these hostile designs *will continue to be prosecuted, so long as the Confederacy lasts*, would seem to be as certain as anything of the future. No less than this has been publicly avowed by one having authority to speak in language which admits of but one construction. The Northern statesman, most honored and trusted by his section, and whom that section manifestly intends to place at the head of the General Government, instead of the tranquillity which the Constitution guarantees us, has proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict," which means and can mean nothing but war from generation to generation upon that institution which lies at the basis of Southern prosperity, power, civilization, and happiness. As a sequel to that announcement, following in the due order of events, comes the development, not without bloodshed, of a plot concocted in the North for the liberation of the slaves of the South by a general insurrection.

There can be no doubt that the so-called *Republican Party*, comprising a majority of the Northern people, and thus to all intents constituting the North, *are responsible for John Brown's scheme of wrapped villainy and folly.* That party, the Northern people, by the elections which have occurred since the Harper's Ferry catastrophe, exhibit as unmistakable purpose of continuing in power.

Its two great engines of influence, *the Press and the pulpit, are daily becoming more insulting and aggressive towards our institutions and people.* What else, then, have we to expect, *while the Union* continues, but the repetition, no one can say when, where, how often, or with what bloody issues, of attempts like that lately thwarted in Virginia?

LETTER FROM JOHN E. COOK.

The following letter, received from JOHN E. COOK by his mother-in-law, residing in Williamsburgh, N. Y., has been handed to us for publication:

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, (Va.,) Nov. 6, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR WIFE AND SON: A dungeon have confines me, a prisoner's cell is mine. Yet these are no bars to confine the immortal mind, and no cell that can shut up the yearning fountain of sympathy love. Distance cannot part the undying bonds of affection, nor can Time sever the golden links of that eternal chain which binds my throbbing heart to my life's partner and my child.

The love I cherished for you in my hours of freedom, has grown deeper and stronger while pining through my prison bars. Alone, within my cell, my heart is ever turning to the fond memories of its loved ones; recalling, from memory's library of life all the dear words, the loving acts, and kindly smiles of those whose deep affection bore me through the winds of hope and promise all along the pathway of my life.

And bright upon my memory now are their loved faces beaming. But oh! could them all, there own to beaming brightest, with our dear child by your side. Words have no power to tell the strength and depth of that love I bear for my boy and thee. Nor have they power to tell my deep regret for every unkind or ungentle word I ever gave to thee. And the memory of every unkind act, like Banquo's Ghost, is with me now to tell me of the wrong. But oh! for every unkind act and each ungentle word, I humbly ask forgiveness. And I feel and know thy deep devotion and thy love will pardon all. Forgive my errors—all my faults forgive, and love me still, although I wear a *prisoner's chains.*

You know that in the scheme which has resulted in the death of most of my companions, and which has made me a prisoner, that I was actuated only by the tenderest feelings of sympathy and humanity, and been led to believe, as I and my companions, that it was the daily prayer and the life-wish of the immortal JEFF. the slaves for freedom. That they were the wronged beneath the yoke of oppression, with no hand to aid them, or point them to the light of freedom. I knew how dear my own freedom was to me, and every sympathy of my heart was aroused for them. It had been represented to me and my companions that when once the Banner of Freedom should be unfurled, they would flock to it by thousands; and from their echoing shout of Freedom would be borne by the breeze to our most Southern shore, to tell of freedom there. I gave heart and hand to a work which I deemed a noble and a holy cause. The result has proved that we were deceived; that the masses of the slaves did not wish for freedom. There was no rallying power *our banner.* We were left to meet the conflict all alone, to days; and do, and die. Twelve of my comrades are sleeping now with the *dews* moist over *them, and five are inmates of their present cells.* We have been deceived, but found out our error when too late. Those who are dead, died like brave men, though mistaken. Those who still live will not shame, I trust, their comrades who are gone. If they, too, must die, I hope they will meet it in a way that will prove them worthy of a better fate. Let not the world judge them too harshly for whatever wrong they have done, for they but erred upon the side of sympathy and love. It was an error of their

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

Our Present Defencelessness—The Report of Major Barnard—Suggestions for a Better System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some few months since through the politeness, and by invitation of Major J. G. BARNARD, of the Engineers, who personally charge of the fortifications in process of erection for the defence of New-York, several officers of the militia in command of troops in and about that City, had the opportunity of making a personal inspection of these forts, and I had the pleasure of being one of the party.

Major BARNARD was accompanied on the occasion by Col. Gardner W. CULLUM, Lieut M. D. MCALISTER and Lieut. QUINCY A. GILLMORE, all of the Engineers.

These gentlemen neglected no opportunity of explaining to us the specific object of each fortification, and by maps and the examination of some of the sites of the proposed forts, succeeded, it is believed, in imparting to us a comprehensive idea of the projected plan for the complete defence of the City.

They estimated carefully the power of the forts at present erected, and explained how inadequate they were now for the accomplishment of the purpose for which they had been designed, and showed conclusively that, as at present defended, the beautiful City of New-York, the great heart of the nation, might at any moment be at the mercy of a belligerent maritime Power, which, in two hours time, could, besides paralyzing the country by the blow, destroy in property more than ten times the number of millions which these sentinels upon the watch-towers of the land have for years been so unsuccessfully invoking from Congress.

Astounded by this state of things, and comprehending, through the patient and clear explanations of Major BARNARD, Capt. CULLUM, and the other officers of the Engineers, how complete was the projected system of defence, and at how little cost it could be carried out, when compared with the immense interests at stake. I have determined now, on the eve of the assembling of Congress, to make some effort myself to awaken at least our citizen soldiery, (for they will be called upon to defend the City,) to the disgrace which awaits them should we be precipitated into a war with a maritime Power, while our New-York defences remain as at present, and to urge upon them to induce their representatives in Congress to bring that body to a serious consideration of the question.

Permit me, therefore, Mr. Editor, to enlist the interest of your valuable Journal, and that of the Press generally, in their behalf, and to beg that you will not only allow the insertion of this article, but say a few words in your own able way upon a subject no less vital to you than to them.

It will doubtless be conceded that the first desideratum in arranging the defence of a sea-coast town, is to stud the sea-approach with proper works, that an attack by that approach will be impracticable; and that the second is, to prevent debarkation and a land attack, by batteries suitably disposed for the purpose.

To accomplish the first, years and the expenditure of large sums are required; whereas the second, with the proper amount of men and materials, may be achieved in a night-time.

If it be practicable on the part of an enemy to attempt the sea approach, he will not hazard the more dangerous experiment of debarking troops under fire for the land attack.

If the contrary be the case, as at Sebastopol, his efforts will be directed to the land attack.

Now the defences of New-York at present invite both kinds of attack; but as the attack by the sea approach could be accomplished with but little loss, the land attack of the City would not be entertained.

For surely, if in a few hours time, by the sea approach, an enemy with a steam fleet, and the new guns of great range and calibre, could destroy the Navy-yard, burn the shipping, and lay the greater part of the City in ruins, he would not trouble himself much about the land attack.

Now New-York is approachable by sea from two directions—the one by the Narrows, the other by the East River.

That these approaches are inadequately defended, considering the modification which steel-plated steamships, and guns of great calibre, range and precision have forced upon the condition of war, it is only necessary to show what the present defence of those approaches are, and what further works our able engineers immediately require, in order to put the successful defence of the City beyond a question.

On the Narrows approach there are now the following works, namely:

Castle William, having of channel bearing guns...	78
Fort Columbus, having of channel bearing guns...	91
South Battery, having of channel bearing guns...	13
Bedlow's Island, (Fort Wood,) having of channel bearing guns.....	67
Ellis' Island, having of channel bearing guns.....	12
Castle Clinton, having of channel bearing guns...	26
Fort Hamilton, having of channel bearing guns...	86
Fort Lafayette, having of channel bearing guns...	17
Fort Tompkins, having of channel bearing guns...	140
Batteries Hudson and Morton, having of channel bearing guns.....	80
In all of channel bearing guns.....	654

But for the *complete* defence of this approach there are required to be erected the following works, namely:

Additional Batteries for Fort Hamilton.....	100 guns
Norwester Battery, (Jaw Bone,) St. Island..	70 guns
Enlargement of open Batteries.....	60 guns
Fort Tompkins.....	40 guns
Work on Robbin's Reef.....	100 guns
Work on West Bank.....	100 guns
Work on Romer's Shoal.....	100 guns
Work on Sandy Hook.....	276 guns
In all.....	866 guns

On the East River approach there is but Fort Schuyler, having of channel-bearing guns 186, and there is required for the complete defence of this approach a work at Willet's Point, opposite to Fort Schuyler, mounting 150 guns. Thus we perceive that though the Narrows approach is defended by two distinct works, having in all 654 channel-bearing guns, eight new works are needed, mounting 866 guns; and, though the East River approach is defended by one work mounting 186 guns, another work is needed mounting 150 guns. Therefore, while there are now existing on both approaches eleven works, mounting of effective guns 840, nine new works are needed, mounting 966 guns—nearly as many more works as now exist, and 156 more guns.

Now, Mr. Editor, from the above lamentable display of power, is it to be doubted which of the two attacks the naval commander of the *present day* would select were he to contemplate a descent upon New-York? And of what avail would be the telegraph, and the railroad, in the rapid assemblage of any number of militia at New-York, if within five hours from the time a hostile fleet appeared off the harbor New-York had been laid in ruins and its militia under them? But, it has been said, follow the course which was pursued with such signal success at Sebastopol. Sink ships at the Narrows. Well then, we are to give up New-York, with all its great mechanical appliances, as a refitting station for our men-of-war. If so, where are they to go when disabled by storm or otherwise? Where with their prizes? If they seek the other ports of the land, these ports too will have been destroyed or closed. What will have become of our commerce? Are we then supinely to surrender our prestige upon the sea, and to permit the enemy to pursue unmolested his own commerce, and to accumulate thereby the means to fight us land-locked for years?

Indeed if such an obstruction were placed at the Narrows, it would be liable to be washed away by the first great storm that should arise, or upon some dark and foggy night to be destroyed by men from the enemy's ships in the outer harbor, by a process similar to that by which MAILLEFORT removed the rocks at Hellgate.

Granting even that such obstruction would answer the purpose sought to be achieved by it, it would unquestionably prove to us an enemy far more to be feared than the belligerent Power itself. We are are a great commercial people. Our vitality consists as much in our activity upon the seas, as in our industry upon the land, and ever consideration of policy demands that the commerce and our ports during war, should be protected at all hazards, and especially that port which is the great highway of the continent.

The foreign commerce of Russia, on the other hand, is comparatively nothing. It was of little consequence, therefore, to her during the Crimean war whether or not her ports and her men-of-war were blockaded. There was nothing for these vessels to do upon the seas. They could not hope to contend successfully against the combined fleets of England and France; and, as there was but a trifling commerce to protect, the policy which she pursued in that war was the wisest that could have been adopted.

For us it is manifestly the part of wisdom immediately to set about erecting works in and around New-York harbor of such a character that an attack upon the City by land or sea shall be rendered wholly impracticable.

The engineers in charge say that their projected plan will secure this result. They desire to arrange works upon the Narrows approach, so that there shall be these batteries sufficient "to concentrate a fire of 300 guns upon every point of a vessel's path within range." To accomplish this, they require on the Staten Island side, besides Fort Richmond, the completion of Fort Tompkins, just commenced, the construction of the Jaw-Bone battery, south of Fort Richmond, and the extension of the earth works—batteries Hudson and Morton.

Upon the Long Island side they require in order to sweep the approach, and partially to prevent a debarkation in Gravesend Bay, additional batteries for Fort Hamilton, and the modification of Fort Lafayette. To fill the gap between the Narrows and the interior line of works on Bedlow's and Governor's Islands, they require a work on Robbins' Reef—a site midway between the Narrows and Governor's Island—which rakes the approach through the Narrows and commands the outlets of the "Kills." But, more effectively to prevent a debarkation in Gravesend Bay, they deem to be indispensable, a work upon Coney Island which in conjunction with one upon the "West Bank" and one upon the "Romer's Shoal," along with the work already authorized by Congress upon Sandy Hook, they believe will make a sufficiently formidable *outer line of defence* to the Narrows approach. For the East River approach, already defended by Fort Schuyler—a work of great strength—they require a similar work on Willett's Point, on the opposite shore, and consider that with these two works, together with "such auxiliary means as can be easily provided in time of war," this approach would be effectually sealed and the complete defences of the sea approaches to New-York be secured.

With regard to the *land attack* upon the city, Maj. J. G. BARNARD, in a recent pamphlet addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he discusses most ably the "dangers and defences of New-York," says:

"The *great danger* to New-York and its dependencies, from this kind of attack, is from the safe and convenient landing at Gravesend, and the short line of march thence to Brooklyn." * * * With the work I propose on Coney Island, however, this landing becomes unavailable, and the danger of land attack on New-York or Brooklyn becomes comparatively insignificant. A landing in the face of the dense and war-like population of New-York, augmented as the numerical force of its defenders may be, in a day or two, by overwhelming numbers from other quarters, is one of the most dangerous operations of war.

"It will not be undertaken on the *open sea-shore* of Long Island, where, at any moment, the disembarked force would be liable to have its communication with its fleet cut off. It would only be made from Long Island Sound, whence a march of fifteen or twenty miles, at the shortest, would be necessary to reach Brooklyn. At whatever rate such a danger may be estimated, it is sufficient to say that in twenty-four hours after a declaration of war, if thought necessary, a considerable army may be *intrenched* on the line of approach to Brooklyn." "The work on Willet's Point will by no means have an insignificant bearing on such defence. To 'leave it behind' is not simply to leave a 'fortification' in the enemy's rear. It is to have in his rear an intrenched *tête-de-pont*, whence in twenty-four hours *an overwhelming force may be thrown from the New-York side upon his rear, cutting him off from his fleet.*"

"In conclusion, I would say in this connection, that the policy of the Government and of the Engineer Department has always been (and I conceive always *should* be,) first, to close all the great approaches *by water* leading to our dock-yards, commercial cities, &c., and to locate their defences in such a manner as *to force any landing that may be attempted to as great a distance as possible.*

The defence against approaches by an army *landing* must *be by our own troops* * * * with the assistance of temporary works, and all the expedients of engineering talents and skill on *such route* as an enemy may have selected. * * * Whether these propositions are admitted or not, it is most certain that *at present* the great dangers of New-York are through the *inadequately defended water approaches.* It is to these dangers I most urgently call your attention and the attention of Congress and of the people of the United States; for it is not a question of local but of *national* concern."

Maj. BARNARD estimates the necessary expense (to secure to New-York this complete system of defence) at eight or ten millions of dollars; and I ask, Mr. Editor, if it is not small, indeed, in comparison with the magnitude of the interests involved.

In consideration of these interests, is it not your duty, Sir, and the duty of every good citizen, to press upon Congress the importance of its immediate appropriation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED'K TOWNSEND.

ALBANY, Dec. 2, 1859.

FROM KANSAS.

Sympathy for John Brown—Anti-Slavery Mass Meeting at Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

About one week ago a handbill was circulated over Douglas County to call the people together for the purpose of expressing sympathy with JOHN BROWN, and of taking steps to organize the Anti-Slavery sentiment. The meeting was held in this place yesterday, the day of Brown's execution. Mr. JOEL GROVER was elected Chairman, and Mr. HUTCHINSON Secretary. Their deliberations were characterized by entire harmony, and their speeches were of a frank and manly order. The following resolutions were reported in due time, and they were considered jointly, allowing the debate to extend to any of the subjects embraced in the resolutions:

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That so far as on us depends, the State of Kansas shall be in the front ranks of the phalanx of Freedom; and that every human being within her borders, come he from whatever clime or country, and of whatever race or color, shall find his "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" inviolate beneath her protecting ægis.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Legislature, at its next session, to pass such laws against kidnapping on our soil, as shall effectually protect the lives and liberties of all our citizens, irrespective of color.

Resolved, That the friends of the abolition of Slavery should take immediate measures to organize the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the community by the formation of Township and County Anti-Slavery Societies, and by the free circulation of Anti-Slavery literature.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the character of our old comrade in arms, Capt. John Brown, whose life is to-day to be sacrificed to Slavery, has been cruelly maligned by the Democratic Press of Kansas and the North generally, we, therefore, the people of Douglas county, in mass meeting assembled, do unhesitatingly affirm our full confidence in the integrity of his character, and the nobleness of his motives; believing that in his recent conduct he was not actuated by a spirit of revenge, but by the highest and purest motives.

The discussion that followed was ardent, and manly blows were dealt upon the system of Slavery. The principal speakers were Messrs. GARDNER, S. O. THACHER, JONES, and STEARNS. They charged upon the Democratic Party the entire responsibility for the revolutionary crisis that is now threatening our national edifice. The seige in Kansas was all a step on the ladder of "Manifest Destiny" we are sure to ascend. The South first proposed to open Kansas for settlement, on the principle that *might* should determine the right. Under such auspices it had been settled, and the strong arm of Freedom had conquered in blood its bombastic competitor. The conflict did not end here. The same rankling bitterness was felt at our National Capital—the same determination electrified the popular feeling to-day.

As to the deeds and character of Capt. JOHN BROWN, it was argued that the criminality of all actions must be determined by the motives of the agent. Such was a settled principle of law, and as the resolutions declare, so they believed and felt, that BROWN was impelled by a high and noble impulse, even when he foolishly committed his last fatal act. JOHN BROWN was to be remembered as a hero, and not as a felon. There was more of nobleness and courage in one bloody hair of the old man's head, than in a thousand such souls as now slander and defame him throughout the land.

None of the speakers apologised for the Harper's Ferry tragedy, except Mr. STEARNS, who avows himself an Abolitionist at all times, though they all indorsed the resolutions in the main. They all stanched to his bravery and good character in Kansas, and denied that he was then, or when he entered Virginia, any more a monomaniac than hundreds of men who are never charged with it, and who are merely devoted to a single purpose in life.

If this evening the resolutions were further considered by Robert CLARK, Brazeal, Deswig, Investor and Hutchinson. The hall was densely crowded, and the meeting continued to a late hour.

A County Committee was appointed to perfect an Anti-Slavery organization, and they are to meet on the 16th inst., the day that Brown's associates are to be hung. Then we shall expect another stirring meeting.

The election under the Wyandot Constitution comes off next Tuesday, and the livery-stables and grog-shops are already hawked into service. That is one of the worst customs that disgrace the West. The time will soon come when no man who will not stoop to these rowdy schemes can be sure of an election to any office, if the world wags on. The candidates are active, and there is no question of a Republican victory.

Money continues very scarce, and rates of interest high; still, the emigration the past Fall has been as great as ever before. The Kansas River closed last night.

RANDOLPH.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Weather at the Islands—Destructive Tornado—A Meteoric Visiter—More Troops for the Colony—A new Admiral for the Station—Loss of Brig Thomas Trowbridge and Cargo at Trinidad—Accounts from Demerara.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

The weather within the last sixteen days has been a fruitful theme of conversation and comment. Rain has never fallen so continuously and in so great a volume, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant at present living here, as it has done since the first week of November. West Indians, on a visit to these Islands, say that the incessant rainy spell to which I now refer exceeds any similar visitation in the West Indies, even during their periodical wet season. Houses in every part of the country have been leaking, tanks overflowing, and planting operations arrested; the newly-sown onion seed has been almost wholly washed out of the beds, thus reducing the prospects of the Spring crop of that esculent to very moderate dimensions. But the face of the country is beautiful in the extreme. The meadows are clothed in verdure of the richest tint—lovely as the lawns of England; the parterres are gorgeous in their array of flowers of every hue and size; and even the gnarled cedars on the sides of the hills present a rejuvenescent appearance in their foliage of the darkest green. And it is a matter of great exultation that, amid this unprecedented fall of rain, the public health has not been in the least disturbed—there being a perfect immunity from sickness throughout the colony. The temperature is at the charming point of 70° Fahrenheit.

Yesterday, at about 5¼ o'clock in the morning, a powerful whirlwind or tornado swept across the western section of the main island. It struck upon the land at a point near the western extremity of the archipelago, and passed along towards the southeast, unroofing houses and uprooting huge trees in its course. It is not a little remarkable that the diameter of this tornado could not have exceeded thirty yards, for there are houses within that space of the damaged ones which are totally free from injury. Simultaneously with this storm, there appeared a luminous ball in the air, of a fiery red color; this meteor traveled rapidly across the country, momentarily lighting up both shore and sky, and was soon lost to view.

The Court of General Assizes has just closed its session for Michaelmas term. Among the cases tried was one for the capital crime of murder—an offence of very rare occurrence in this country. The perpetrators of the deed were two convicts sent out from Ireland to the hulks here, and their victim was a brother convict. A deadly feud existed between the prisoners of English and Irish origin, which broke out, in June last, into an open mutiny, between decks, while the men were out of their cells; and the prisoner who was killed, was deliberately held fast while the other stabbed him to the heart. The offenders were found guilty, and there is little doubt that they will shortly suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Information has just arrived that the Home Government intends to augment the military force of the colony. There are now about one thousand soldiers stationed here, and, it is said, another regiment will soon be sent. It is supposed that this increased force has reference to the very large convict establishment which the authorities at home are maintaining here—the military duty being at present rather heavy for one regiment.

It is now known that the successor to Vice-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, in the Naval command in these seas, will be Rear-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, who is expected to arrive at these Islands in February next. Admiral MILNE is an officer of energy and proved ability. He is in the prime of life; and has had great experience both afloat and ashore. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty under three Administrations—Lord ABERDEEN's and Lord PALMERSTON's two; and was knighted for his great administrative services during the Russian war. He is not a stranger to this part of the world, having some years ago commanded the frigate *Crocodile*, which formed part of the British squadron on this station.

Admiral STEWART is expected to arrive here from Halifax about the middle of December, where he will probably remain until the arrival of his successor.

I regret to have to mention the loss of another of TROWBRIDGE's vessels, of New-Haven—this time, however, not upon our reefs, but at the Island of Trinidad. Yesterday, the British brig *Lady of the Lake* arrived here from Trinidad; and a letter to one of our merchants, dated at that island on the 15th of November, contains this statement: "The brig *Thomas Trowbridge* was totally wrecked on the 10th inst., on the Grand Bocas; seventy head of horses and mules were nearly all killed or drowned, and her inboard cargo will be nearly a total loss."

Accounts from Demerara to the 29th of October—three days' later than mentioned in my last communication—state that reliable information had been received from Calcutta, to the effect that an abundant supply of Coolie labor, both for Trinidad and Demerara, would be obtained.

The Cunard steamer *Delta* arrived here last evening, from Halifax, bringing the English mail of Nov. 5. She will proceed to-day to St. Thomas.

Yours, &c.,
***

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Later from California, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have late news from the Pacific. The *Golden Gate* arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 12. The California papers have the following items:

The production of all those engaged in making wine this year near Los Angelos, has been ascertained to be 250,000 gallons. Add to this what is made in other parts of the State, and there will be at least half a million of gallons for this year's production of wine in California.

The suit of ROMAIN BUCHEZ, a citizen of Alabama, against the Commissioners of the Funded Debt, in the United States Circuit Court, was concluded on Thursday, the jury finding a verdict in favor of the defendants. The action was brought to recover possession of a portion of the public square bounded by Market, Pine and Front streets, the plaintiff claiming title through a sheriff's sale under an execution of PEDRO SMITH against the city. The defence was that the ground had been previously dedicated by the Ayuntamiento, to public uses.

A Welchman informs the *Bulletin* that there are at least 10,000 of his countrymen in California, with five Welch ministers, in answer to the *Pacific Expositor*, which says there are but 5,000 to 7,000, with but one minister.

British Columbia.

The news in reference to a withdrawal of a portion of the troops from San Juan is confirmed. The Victoria *Gazette*, of Nov. 10, contains the following paragraph:

"We learn that the United States troops, with the exception of Capt. PICKETT's company, are to be with drawn from Bellevue by an order from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who arrived here on Monday on the *Massachusetts*. The troops will be embarked in a few days to return to their former stations. Capt. PICKETT's detachment will remain in occupancy as when first ordered to Bellevue by Gen. HARNEY. Gen. SCOTT did not land at Bellevue, but while the *Massachusetts* remained in the harbor he was visited by Capt. PRYOR and the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Satellite*, stationed there.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Joe Lane*, CHADWICK, arrived in Victoria, Nov. 6, with dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, U. S. A., to His Excellency Gov. DOUGLAS.

The H. B. Co.'s steamer *Otter*, MOUATT, left Victoria Nov. 5, for Bellevue, to bring over sheep from the Company's station at that place.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, MASON, arrived at Victoria Nov. 2, bringing Lieut. LAY, U. S. A., bearer of dispatches from Lieutenant-General SCOTT to his Excellency Governor DOUGLAS. The United States Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, MASON, left Victoria Nov. 5, for Fidalgo Island.

The shipments of gold dust per express, for October, have been—by WELLS, FARGO & Co., $66,225; by FREEMAN & Co., $39,525; total, 105,750. Besides the above per express, we are advised of a private shipment of $20,000, making a total for the month of $125,770. This gives an excess over the shipments of the previous month (September) of $16,060.

Sandwich Islands.

Hon. JAMES W. BORDEN, Commissioner of the United States, had an audience of the King on the 24 October, and presented to His Majesty RICHARD H. DANA, Esq., of Boston, who is on a voyage round the world for the benefit of his health.

By a Royal Proclamation approved at a special session of the House of Nobles on Monday, Oct. 3, His Royal Highness the Prince of Hawaii was, in conformity with the Constitution, declared successor to [illegible]

[illegible] Kamamalu, the premature birth of a child, and the death of her infant. Her Majesty is slightly ill, and while [illegible] on her account, should result to the Queen.

On Monday afternoon, Oct. 3, His Majesty the King and suite returned to Lahaina in the packet *Kilauea*, from Makena, where, says the *Friend*, it is His Majesty's pleasure to remain a short time.

A Honolulu letter, Oct. 27, says: We have full and late reports from the Ochotsk fleet, and though its general tenor is not so favorable as could be wished, has news from the various ports is interesting. From Capt. WOOD, of the *Superior*, we learn some facts in relation to the loss of the bark Seven Wood, Capt. BAKER. It appears that during the north-east gale of October 8th, 1859, the *Phenix* and the Seven Woods, both anchored under the west or lee side of Elbow Island, and the wind suddenly veering to the north, it is supposed that the latter vessel slipped her cables and got under way, as the noise of her cables was distinctly heard on board the *Phenix*. In beating out from the close position she was in when the wind veered, she struck on Pinnacle rock north of Elbow Island, where her hull now lies. A portion of her top lies on Felkrstoff Island, and a part on Shantar Island.

On the ice near Shantar Island was found a sled, which it is believed had been used by the crew of the Seven Woods in endeavoring to effect their escape, but what became of them or whether they are all lost, remains still a problem, though the latter supposition is more likely correct, as the natives on the shore about had seen nothing of them. The captain and part of the crew of the *Phenix*, which went ashore on Elbow Island in the same gale, struck inland for the Russian settlements, and as we stated before, had been heard from. Some ten or more of the crew remained on the island and built a house out of the wreck of the vessel, where they were found by whalers in the Spring of the present year, and are aboard of various ships.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., passed Malley's Station, at the western end of the telegraph line, this morning, but owing to the absence of the keys of the mail-bag we are again deprived of the news summary for the Associated Press. The news with the mail will probably be here on Sunday night.

THE CASE OF DR. POMROY.

Further Details of the Scandal—Arrangements of the Prudential Committee of the Board.

From the Boston Recorder, Dec. 8.

The melancholy case of Dr. POMROY has attracted much attention, and our readers will expect something from us on the subject. Some of the facts, stated with some inaccuracies, have appeared in the daily papers. We have taken pains to get from authentic sources a true statement of what is known in the case, and we think we have succeeded; though no one but ourselves is responsible for its correctness.

Dr. POMROY's relations to the officers of the Board at the Missionary House had always been of such a nature that no suspicion of such troubles of his existed, until the 15th of November last. His health had suffered, and he had endured much depression of spirits and many sleepless nights; and a softening of the brain was feared, and to get relief in that respect he took his late voyage to Europe. No one suspected such a hidden cause for his sleeplessness and disease of brain. But on the 15th of last month, during his absence from the city, there came to the Missionary House a newspaper addressed to him, which the business usages of the office required to be opened. In this inclosed paper one of the Secretaries was accused of practices similar to what had been alleged of Mr. KALLOCH. The manifest object of it was to levy black mail on some one. The paper was returned to Dr. POMROY's desk in its opened state, to await his return to Boston. Nothing was said about it after his return till he came in on a succeeding day, and seemed to desire conversation on some special subject, when one of the Secretaries made a remark which opened the door for it. He then made a general statement of his connection with the case to his associates. They advised him to make a communication to the Prudential Committee, which he did. A Sub-Committee was appointed, and to them he made a more extended statement. Before they made their report to the whole Committee, he resigned on Saturday, the 26th ult. Their report was made on Tuesday after, and on Monday, the day before the meeting of the Commission, Dr. POMROY left town. The Committee decided to communicate the main fact to the public in advance of such rumors as would naturally come abroad; after full deliberation, they concluded that they ought to communicate something more than the bare fact that he had resigned. They thought that they ought to state in general the reason of it, and thus anticipate such exposures as must be made, and so protect the Board and the cause of missions. Such a course was evidently best, even for Dr. POMROY himself.

Now, as to the facts as it is understood they were stated by Dr. POMROY. Between four and five years ago, when he was taking his customary evening walk for exercise, he saw a well-dressed and respectable-looking woman, standing at the door of her house, who entered into conversation with him, and invited him into her house. He took a seat in a well-furnished parlor, and continued the conversation. By the way, Dr. POMROY denies that on this occasion or any other there was any act of his in violation of the Seventh Commandment. But while thus conversing on a variety of topics, a man suddenly entered by a side door, and vehemently accused him of being there for an unlawful purpose. And regardless of the Doctor's protestation of innocence, he threatened violence and demanded money. Here the Doctor gave his note for $500, which he afterwards paid. And he took a written discharge. About one year after that, while walking in a different street, he was addressed in a similar manner by another woman, well dressed, and of respectable appearance. She invited him into her house, which was richly furnished. A conversation ensued, and in the midst of it two men rushed in with great apparent anger, threatening violence if he did not pay money; and this tragedy ended like the other, in his giving a note for $500. Some months after this he was met in his evening walk, which had been a custom with him for many years, by a respectable-looking woman, who addressed him and recited to him a narrative of her distresses. She said she had been forsaken by her dissipated husband, and that she had a boy on whose behalf she desired to secure his interest. He walked with this woman several times afterwards—but always in public, and generally their meetings were accidental. The letters of which mention had been made in the papers, followed upon these conversations. They were written in the first instance, on a topic mentioned by her—without a disguise of his hand, and without a signature. Afterwards through a newspaper, there came out some threats of publishing these letters. And here he, with legal advice, paid $500.

After this, repeated efforts were made to compel him to pay other sums for keeping these matters secret. And he did from time to time pay such sums; though they were small compared with the preceding. And it was one of these processes to squeeze another sum from him which led to the exposure, as stated above. There is reason to believe that these payments of something short of two thousand dollars were made out of money that was saved by him when in the pastoral office.

Such, we believe, is the substance of the recital as made by himself. Its deficient points will be readily enough apprehended by the reader, though they create no necessity for discrediting his denial of any adulterous act. And it may or may not here be worth the paper on which we print it, to say that the newspaper which was the vehicle of this exposure, now comes out and affirms that the Doctor was the victim of conspiracy, and pretends to be able to give all the particulars in the case. His family are in a position that makes an affecting appeal for the sympathy and prayers of the Church—for their sufferings under what may be called the worst of bereavements, cannot even be imagined by a stranger.

The *Recorder* adds the following note to the appended card which appears in the religious papers of this City and of Boston:

"The facts referred to below had no connection with Dr. POMROY's official action; and so far as the reports of his having paid money to keep wicked men silent are correct, the payments are believed to have been the sacrifice of private property accumulated during his pastoral ministry."

To the Members and Friends of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

Dr. POMROY, by reason of acts involving his moral character, which have very recently come to the knowledge of the Prudential Committee having found it necessary to resign his office of Secretary for Correspondence of the Home Department the duties of that department will, for the present, be discharged by Mr. THIAS. Dr. ANDERSON will continue, as heretofore, to have charge of the Foreign Correspondence, and Dr. WOOD that of New-York. Messrs. THIAS and WOOD, with the missionaries here on a visit, will render all practicable aid to the District Secretaries in the Missionary Conventions to be held in different parts of the country. In this time of affliction and distress at home, but of great and general prosperity in the missions abroad, the Prudential Committee and Executive Officers confidently appeal to their brethren in the Gospel ministry, and in the churches, for their sympathy and prayers, and for their earnest cooperation. By order of the Prudential Committee,

CHARLES STODDARD, Chairman.
R. ANDERSON, Clerk.
MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1859.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Wm. O. Johnson, late of ship *Mastiff* burned at sea, has returned to Salem (Mass.) in good health. The *Register* says that his wife has also recovered from the fatigue and excitement consequent upon the dangers to which she was exposed.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of twelve lacs, (£120,000,) and relinquished all claims on Oude. The *Lucknow Herald* is informed that his Majesty added five Begums to the Zenana, and instructed his agents to forward all candidates for that honor to his palace at Calcutta.

The Boston *Journal* learns that the chess challenge of Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, will be accepted by Mr. Hammond, of Boston. The recent controversy is likely to afford Mr. Hammond several opportunities, and there will probably be a number of matches played during the Winter.

Joshua R. Giddings was in Hartford last week, and while there wrote a letter, and fixed a stamp thereto, the first time, he remarked, that he paid postage in 21 years. His franking privilege expired Monday noon.

Marshal Pellissier has left Paris for Limoges, on his way to pay a visit to the Duchess d'Isly at the [illegible]

Queen of Naples at Paris. Prince Alfred [illegible] Royal Highness [illegible] Royal Highness [illegible] where the Court is preparing [illegible]

The Princess Mouschikoff is daily expected in Paris. A suite of apartments have been taken for her Highness at the Hotel de Vauthiennet, Rue des Champs Elysées.

Madame Anna Bishop and the Ravels are performing engagements in Boston.

Edwin Booth is playing in Savannah.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Journal de Médicine*, of Brussels, states that a few days ago a child of about a year old, who appeared to be in dreadful pain, and had a sort of foam at the mouth, was taken to an apothecary at Bossu, and he found that the little creature had been poisoned by sucking the painted face of a doll, in which an extract of lead had been mixed. He administered medicines which saved the child's life, but he suggests that toy-makers ought to be prohibited from employing poisonous substances in painting their playthings.

In West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 6, a barn belonging to Patrick McAdams was set on fire and burnt to the ground. Two horses in the building were slightly injured. The fire is supposed to have been set by young children playing with matches. At Dyer, Dec. 6, the house of Chas. M. Mandent was slightly burnt. The fire originated in a chamber of the house where two of Mr. Mandant's children were playing, and accidentally set fire to a bed. The parents of the children were heard by the mother, who ran to the room, but before she could extricate them, they were seriously burned, as well as herself.

The Troy *Times* says that six young men belonging to Schenectady paid West Troy a visit a few nights since, and, after enjoying themselves there for a time, started for home. They stopped at a tavern on the road and took all they wanted to drink, and when asked to pay assaulted the landlord. The landlord procured warrants, and an officer went with him in pursuit. Four of them were arrested, taken before Justice Montgomery, and fined $36 apiece or sent to jail six months. One or two of them managed to pay their fines; the others were sent to the Penitentiary.

Mr. James Yeanell, sexton at the Friends' Burial Ground, Newton Township, Camden County, N. J., while attending upon a funeral, last week, immediately after lowering the coffin into the grave, fell back and expired. The deceased was seventy-nine years of age, and served in the war of 1812, in the old "Camden Blues," under command of Captain Newton.

Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, England, has issued a pastoral to the Roman Catholics of the midland counties, with reference to the affairs of Italy. He sets forth the importance of the retention of temporal authority by the Pope, and would have it believed that the revolt in the States of the Church is not the spontaneous movement of the population, but has been stirred up by foreign emissaries.

An exposure of the means by which some journals are kept before the public has occurred in the North of England. The *Northern Daily Express*, which has hitherto advocated extreme Radical principles, has suddenly veered round to Protection, and is writing a series of articles in favor of the Navigation laws. The "considerations" is an order for 2,000 copies of each number, which are purchased by the Shipowners' Association, and distributed gratis.

The British Government is drawing largely on the white-oak forests of Virginia. Over 300 men are now employed in getting timber in the mountains near Rowlesburg, on the Cheat River, which is to be used for gun-carriages. The contractor has orders when it will take two years to complete. The Cheat River oak is said to be the best yet imported into England, and far surpassing Canada oak, which it is superseding.

A horse and cart backed into one of Crane's quarries, on the road between Bloomfield and Newark, N. J., and fell a distance of thirty-five feet. Singular to tell, the horse escaped with a few bruises, while the cart was demolished.

The law passed some six or seven years ago, by which the killing of deer was prohibited for five years, has had the effect to render this species of game comparatively plenty in the shore counties of New-Jersey.

The *University Society Magazine* states the case of a seaman who had jumped from a wreck, saving himself from drowning by the use of empty corked wine bottles under his arms and in his guernsey shirt.

The British Government intends in a short time to supply some heavy guns to Carrickfergus, with a view to the defence of Belfast Lough, and to erect batteries in the ensuing Spring for the more effectual protection of the approaches to the harbor of Belfast.

A spiritual medium in St. Louis writes to a spiritualist newspaper that she was directed by "spirit-power" to apply for several copies of his paper *gratis*. The obliging editor sent them at once, saying not a word about pay.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that an industrial exhibition which had been in contemplation for the three northern kingdoms, and which was to have been held at Copenhagen next Summer, has been postponed until 1861.

Two decrees have just came out in Tuscany—one totally abolishes the newspaper stamp; the other suppresses the Knights of St. Stephen's, who had pensions for doing nothing, and were broken-down nobles in receipt of out-door relief.

A line of omnibuses has recently been established at Beyrout, the first ever seen in Syria. The Bedouins run from all sides to see them pass, and stand looking after them with astonishment.

The Arabian horse *Imaum*, one of the two presented to President Van Buren, in 1837, by the Imaum of Muscat, died near Richmond recently, aged 30.

The slave Green, convicted of the murder of his master, F. M. Wright, was hung at St. Joseph, Mo., last Friday.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ISTHMUS STEAMSHIPS.

George Law and the United States Mail Steamship Company—A Conflict of Interests.

Horace F. Clark and Edward N. Dickerson, Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and Albert G. Sloo, vs. George Law, The Panama Railroad Company, The North Atlantic Steamship Company, and Marshall O. Roberts.—This was the argument on an order to show cause why the defendants should not be perpetually enjoined from all use and occupation of certain lands, wharves, buildings, &c., situate at Navy Bay, in New-Granada, which is one of the ports of the Isthmus. A temporary injunction was granted on the 2d inst. by Judge HILTON, sitting at Special Term in the Common Pleas, with the order named, which was now returnable, and was argued at great length before Judge DALY, in the same branch of the Court.

The plaintiffs herein, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, are the Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and of the interest of Sloo, who was the original contractor with the Government for carrying the mail.

The following are the facts of the case, in brief, although the papers are voluminous as the records of Congress. Sometime before the commencement of the construction of the Panama Railroad, the Republic of New-Granada granted to the Company authorizing that enterprise a certain tract of land situate at Navy Bay, on the Isthmus, to be used as a port for the better accommodation of travelers on that route from one ocean to the other.

In 1847 Albert G. Sloo contracted to carry the Government mail from this port to the Isthmus, but afterwards failed, or for some reason assigned his interest in the contract to George Law, Roberts, &c., who were considered Trustees of the Company, and as such Trustees, as alleged by the plaintiffs, these gentlemen accepted of the Panama Railroad Company the privilege of running their steamships to this port. The plaintiffs aver this privilege was given by the Panama Railroad Company for the purpose of inducing the Mail Company to run their ships to Navy Bay, thus expecting to benefit their own road. The deed of trust so made between the contractor Sloo and the defendants Law and Roberts provided for the substitution of new Trustees by the original Trustees, and such substitutions have been made from time to time until the present plaintiffs and Roberts became such. At the time the privileges granted by the Panama Company was given to the Trustees, the plaintiffs allege that the Panama Railroad Company promised to the Trustees a deed of the property or privilege; that subsequently the deed was given to Law *for the Company*; but after the trust

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 11th inst.

The House of Representatives met pursuant to adjournment on Saturday, and was called to order by Mr. BOCOCK for a correction of the journal, a reference to the question proposed on the day before, and the announcement of the Committees. Mr. CLEMENS, of Alabama, then took the floor to discuss the relations between the North and the South. Mr. CLEMENS is a new member, and brought to the subject tone and language which were at once new and gratifying. He fairly discriminated between the different shades of Northern opinion in regard to Slavery; did justice to the purpose of the ordinary Republican movement; but, strongly deprecating the present attitude of that party, he looked for guarantees for Southern rights only to a Democratic Administration. Mr. CLEMENS was listened to with attention and repeated applause from both sides of the house. After him came that pair of Democrats and pugnacious politicians, Messrs. KILGORE and LOGAN, of Illinois, who for their outlive each other day made ample amends. The House then adjourned.

Our Washington dispatches adhere to the statement that President will re-nominate and re-appoint all the present Cabinet. Mr. BUCHANAN will be urged to do so by the Democracy, and it is believed that he will consent. Mr. BUCHANAN is a firm man, and will not be influenced by the clamor of the Opposition. He will not be driven from his policy by the Democracy, but will be guided by his own judgment. The Democracy will be satisfied with the re-nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, and will support him.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 23 are of importance. Misunderstanding in the despatches between the Confederation and Buenos Ayres was increasing. Extraordinary preparations were being made for war. Gen. URQUIZA was at the head of 20,000 men, and Gen. MITRE was preparing to meet him. Gen. PAZ, with his army, was last heard from at Villa Maria, marching on Cordova. Capt. PAGE, with his expedition, was upon the Paraguay River in the Brazilian province of Diamantino.

The Overland Mail brings dates from San Francisco to Nov. 17. The report of a withdrawal of a part of the United States troops from San Juan del Sur is confirmed. All the troops, except the Company of Capt. FICKETT, were to return immediately to Panama. Gen. SCOTT took up his quarters on Staten Island during his stay. The peppers on the Colorado wanting fleet. On the Pacific coast the Sandwich Islands, we receive tidings of the more distant Island, the ship *Superior* had found a reef, supposed to have been used by the crew of the Ocean Pet, in escaping from the wreck of that vessel.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, held a mass meeting, Dec. 2, to sympathize with John BROWN. Resolutions were adopted declaring against Anti-Slavery sentiments, calling upon the Legislature to pass laws against kidnapping, recommending the organization of County Anti-Slavery Societies, and declaring full confidence in the integrity of JOHN BROWN.

Military movements still continue at Charlestown, Va., in anticipation of the execution of Capt. JOHN BROWN, which event is fixed for Friday next, Dec. 16. Capt. CROSS is reported to be in good spirits, while Capt. COPPIE preserves his usual calmness. Gov. WISE, it is said, declares he has military force present sufficient to overawe any force now present or upwards of twenty thousand. The Tennessee Legislature has passed strong Pro-Slavery resolutions, and deprecates any action with the Republicans in Congress for the execution of Capt. BROWN. The Governor of Florida has sent a message to the Legislature of that State, urging the Legislature to the adoption of stringent precautions.

Mr. J. DORMUS PARKER, a gentleman of much ability in connection with literature and the editorship of the Yacht *Mayflower*, was on Friday arrested upon a Federal warrant, and placed in custody of Marshal RYNDERS. On Saturday he was taken before Judge BETTS, who ordered his surrender to the Grand Jury. Upon the same charge the officers, and in fact commander of the Gentle Annie, yesterday arrested Mr. Bernard Corbett, of Savannah, on the charge of fitting out a steamer for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade. Previously, Mr. Corbett had been arrested on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge CULLEN, but was remanded to the custody of the officers.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by their masters, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged by the Inferior Court of the county in which the slaves reside. The bill also prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 upon any person who shall bring slaves into the State for sale, and $500 upon any person who shall purchase slaves after they have been brought into the State.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by their masters, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged by the Inferior Court of the county in which the slaves reside. The bill also prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 upon any person who shall bring slaves into the State for sale, and $500 upon any person who shall purchase slaves after they have been brought into the State.

The Legislature of Florida has passed a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by their masters, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged by the Inferior Court of the county in which the slaves reside. The bill also prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 upon any person who shall bring slaves into the State for sale, and $500 upon any person who shall purchase slaves after they have been brought into the State.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by their masters, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged by the Inferior Court of the county in which the slaves reside. The bill also prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 upon any person who shall bring slaves into the State for sale, and $500 upon any person who shall purchase slaves after they have been brought into the State.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by their masters, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged by the Inferior Court of the county in which the slaves reside. The bill also prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 upon any person who shall bring slaves into the State for sale, and $500 upon any person who shall purchase slaves after they have been brought into the State.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by their masters, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged by the Inferior Court of the county in which the slaves reside. The bill also prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 upon any person who shall bring slaves into the State for sale, and $500 upon any person who shall purchase slaves after they have been brought into the State.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by their masters, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged by the Inferior Court of the county in which the slaves reside. The bill also prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 upon any person who shall bring slaves into the State for sale, and $500 upon any person who shall purchase slaves after they have been brought into the State.

The Legislature of Georgia will meet on the 3d inst. Gov. BROWN will be inaugurated on the 5th inst. The Legislature of Florida will meet on the 3d inst. Gov. PERRY will be inaugurated on the 6th inst. The Legislature of Alabama will meet on the 3d inst. Gov. WINSTON will be inaugurated on the 6th inst. The Legislature of Mississippi will meet on the 3d inst. Gov. PETTUS will be inaugurated on the 6th inst. The Legislature of Louisiana will meet on the 3d inst. Gov. WICKLIFFE will be inaugurated on the 6th inst. The Legislature of Texas will meet on the 3d inst. Gov. RUNNELS will be inaugurated on the 6th inst. The Legislature of Arkansas will meet on the 3d inst. Gov. ROBERTS will be inaugurated on the 6th inst

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—At the regular monthly meeting of this Institution, held at the House of Reception, No. 71 West Thirty-third-street, last Wednesday evening, the reports of the Superintendent of the House and of the Asylum were received. Of the 58 of Secretary Gunn were 110 children in the House. Since then 48 have been received, and of the whole number 85 have been discharged; 18 have been sent to the Asylum in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street; four have been indentured; three were committed to the magistrate; two have been sent to prison; one has been sent out West, and another to the Almshouse. The number remaining on the 1st inst. was 108. There were 417 children in the Asylum on the 1st of November. Every department of the institution with 415 inmates was visited by the Managers on the 5th inst. Since the 4th of July, nearly two years, not a single escape has been made from the Asylum. The general health, the conduct and deportment of the children are reported to be good. The Chairman of the Committee on Indenturing reported a party of 40 children ready to start on Monday next, for the West, in charge of Mr. Allen, the Agent of the Institution.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. BETHUNE.—Last evening Rev. Dr. Bethune was installed as associate pastor with Rev. Mr. Van Ness, of the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church. The attendance was very large. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Hasbrouck and Lowe, and Revs. Messrs. Talmage and Van Ness. Soon after Dr. Bethune's return from Europe, with health sufficiently restored to warrant his resumption of pastoral duties, he received a pressing invitation to act as coadjutor of the pastor of the church in question, and for a time did so. This he has done on, although not regularly every Sabbath, for the last year. The church is in a desirable locality. Every available seat is taken, and a large number of members of the former congregation frequently, who now attend the Twenty-first-street church, have not been able to acquire pews. It is said that members of the Doctor's admirers intend building a costly church for him in the neighborhood of Central Park.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE HIS FREEDOM.—Rev. Dr. McClintock, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, (M. E.) corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, stated at the close of his morning service yesterday that a woman was present who had formerly been a slave. She had secured her own freedom, and now desired to purchase her husband. His master could not afford to give him his freedom, but had told the wife that he would sell him to her for $1,000 less than the market price. All but $200 of the necessary sum had been raised before she appealed to that church, and $50 of that had been given her under a service which was held in the lecture-room of that church a few evenings since. The woman, said Dr. McClintock, would be at the church-door as the congregation left the house, and would be glad to receive anything which might be given her, whether it should be gold, bank-bills or silver. Many of those present acted upon the suggestion thus thrown out.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The twenty acres of skating-ground, provided by the Commissioners, is in entire readiness for the skating world, with one single and perhaps important omission of water and of course, of ice. To fill this *lacuna valde deflendus* in the arrangements, application was some days ago made to the Croton Board for authority to draw supplies from the Reservoir, the hydrants and other connections remaining as they were last year. The Board has not yet vouchsafed its consent; so the public must confine its skating exploits to the sidewalks, where slippery condition still affords capital gymnastic opportunities. It is hoped that before another Saturday is reached the Croton Board and Jack Frost will, between them, complete the facilities of the Park.

A MILITARY FUNERAL.—Mr. Junius T. Stagg, a gentleman whose name has been prominent in many of the charitable movements of the day, died in this City on Thursday last. The funeral services were held in St. Thomas's Church on Saturday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Meegan officiating, and at their conclusion the Light Guard, (Seventy-first Regiment,) of which Mr. Stagg was formerly a member, took charge of the remains and conveyed them to Lafayette Hall. Muffled drums and muted fifes until yesterday afternoon, when the Guard turned out to escort the body to Greenwood for interment. There were sixty-two members of the Guard as it marched down Broadway. Carriages were in readiness on the Brooklyn side to convey the military to Greenwood and return them to the ferry.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—STATE OF NAVIGATION.—In consequence of the prevailing fog, the steamboats *Cadet* and *Bowman* came in collision near Catsman's, on the Hudson River, on Wednesday night last. The *Cadet* had her guards torn away, but the *Bowman* escaped with trifling injury. In many places between Poughkeepsie and Albany the river is frozen on each side, but the channel is yet perfectly clear, and navigation is unimpeded. There was a report in circulation however, that the *Jesse Hoyston* had made her last trip for the season. For a day or two last week, the towns on the river were made merry with the jingle of sleigh-bells, as snow fell to the depth of two or three inches.

FIRE ESCAPE BALL.—The Committee charged with procuring this contrivance for the shipping business, have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to erect the apparatus upon the roof of the Custom-house. It is thought it will be more extensively visible there than upon the Merchants' Exchange. There is little doubt that the required authority will be at once accorded, and when the simple machinery,—consisting of a hollow sphere six feet in diameter, sliding upon a flag-staff,—is in readiness, the fall of the ball, brought about through the instrumentality of a magnetic wire connected with the Albany Observatory, will record noon daily with unfailing accuracy.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—The train on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which left at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning for Piermont, struck a milk-wagon at the plank-road crossing, about six miles north of Jersey City. The two boys who were in the wagon were thrown out, and both of them were fatally injured. They saw the train approaching and stopped their horse, but concluding that they could cross the track before it came up, started again, thus preventing the engineer from checking the train in time to avoid the accident.

A MINIATURE HORSE.—Capt. THECARTEN, of the sale *Hercules*, which arrived from Leghorn on Saturday evening, has brought with him a diminutive horse. It is a jet black stallion, and has a smooth coat, with a long mane and tail. Although it is but seven hands high, it is perfectly shaped. During the voyage the animal has had the freedom of the ship, and has scrabbled around the decks much as a large dog would have done under similar circumstances. Capt. THECARTEN has a vehicle to match his horse, and in a few days expects to astonish New-Yorkers with the magnificence of his turn-out.

THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE OF LECTURES.—The last of the series of lectures organized by the Rutgers Institute will be delivered this evening in the Rutgers Church. Prof. CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, who has recently explored that mountainous country, Iceland, will make his observations of its inhabitants and its interesting physical geography the topic of the lecture.

SERVICES AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preached in Cooper Institute yesterday morning and afternoon. He announced that a benevolent gentleman had hired the large hall of the Institute for the Sundays during the year, with the object of having sermons delivered there on subjects other than doctrinal, that all might feel at liberty to attend, whatever their belief.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Passengers by this route will hereafter be relieved from the awkward necessity of changing cars at Elizabeth. The cars leaving Jersey City will hereafter go through to Easton. The connection by the Elizabethport boat remains without alteration.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. WOOD.—The funeral service of the late Mrs. Wood, wife of the Mayor elect, will be held at Mr. Wood's residence this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Wood was at home during his wife's illness and at the time of her death, and not in Washington as was stated.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.—On Saturday evening Sergeant DOLAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, slipped on the ice in Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, fracturing his left arm. RICHARD WILKINSON, a seaman, had a similar mishap near the Fulton Ferry, breaking his arm. He was conveyed to the City Hospital for surgical aid.

HOME FOR YOUNG DEAF-MUTES.—The Home for Young deaf-mute children, No. 151 East Twelfth-street, a very deserving charity, is to receive the benefit of a public exhibition of the model of Solomon's Temple, in Ninth-street, near Broadway.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A very well executed counterfeit Three on the Albany Exchange Bank was put in circulation on Saturday evening. It is calculated to mislead.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The screw-steamers *City of Manchester* and *John Bell*, the former for Liverpool, and Cork, and the latter for Glasgow, left this port on Saturday. They carried but a trifling passenger list.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Dec. 2, 280; admitted to Dec. 9, 29; discharged, cured or relieved, 40; died, 4; remaining at date, 267. Males, 230; females, 44.

Death of Mr. Sedgwick.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

The members of the New-York Bar are requested to meet on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the room of the District Court of the United States, No. 41 Chambers-street, for the purpose of suitably expressing their respect for the memory of THEODORE SEDGWICK.

DANIEL LORD,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, } Committee.
CHARLES M. EVARTS, }

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

City Tract Mission.

ANNUAL MEETING BY REV. DR. POTTS.

Rev. Dr. Gregory Potts read and commented upon the annual account before the City Tract Mission, in Mother Asylum Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams's) in the presence of a large and attentive congregation.

The text was Matthew v. 13—"Ye are the salt of the earth." The preacher adverted to the wonderful rapid growth of the City, as compared with the cities of the Old World, some of which were hoary with age before the foundations of New-Amsterdam were laid. Within a few square miles were collected more than a million of souls, making New-York the third city in Christendom. The causes of this vast accumulation were then referred to, and the pride which some take in forming integral parts of so great an aggregation was rebuked. It was not upon its numbers, wealth and luxury that a Christian artist competent to the task would fix his eyes when drawing the portrait of New-York in 1859, but upon the moral qualities of such a mass of human beings. Great numbers are attended with great dangers, great weaknesses, great facilities for including evil practices and spreading the contagion of evil principles. Moreover, by the natural power belonging to wealth, luxury, and vice, when they present themselves in a formidable array of numbers, the example of a large city will be felt by the towns and villages which daily send their people to it upon errands of business or pleasure. The luxurious accommodation of hotel life, the thousand resorts of vicious indulgence, the ten thousand scheming agents of depravity who stand ready to entice the visitor into the gates of pleasure, must furnish most painful thoughts to an observant and benevolent mind as it studies the features of a large city. The preacher proceeded to ask whether the danger arising from these sources to the children's life, character, property, and family security, was not a terrible countenance to the glory which attends numbers and riches? Of what materials, morally, are these numbers composed? How many of them are engaged in building up, and how many in undermining the social edifice, and ready to pull it down when a favorable opportunity is offered? In short, what is the relative strength of those who wish to preserve and those who are destroying the purity of morals which alone can make a people strong, by making them law-abiding respecters of mutual rights and performers of mutual duties? After examining in detail the condition of large masses among us, the preacher showed that the evils are not such as will cure themselves, and that mere law, unless backed by a predominant public sentiment, cannot cure them. The persuasion, instruction and example of Christian truth alone can make of our vast numbers a well-ordered array of safe and happy families, instead of an aggregation of explosive forces which can be at last restrained only by such desperate methods as strife, disorder and strange liberty at the same time. The remainder of the discourse was occupied in showing that as active Christianity is the only practical and available solution of the question of social reform and social prevention. We have not room in this report for the views of the preacher, as he developed the idea that Christ as Truth and Example are the salt that all men in society need to keep them in a state of purity and safety. He then argued that the Christian community have the work to do; showed that there were wealth and time enough at their command, if they were applied, and that they ought to be applied *promptly*.

Finally, in reply to the question how the remedy should be applied, he showed: 1. That humble dependance on God was absolutely necessary. 2. That we must go about the work in a sympathetic spirit of love for men. 3. That in this spirit we must carry them the truth, not deterred by opposition. The system of visitation from house to house was here commended earnestly. 4. Provide for them appropriate Church opportunities. Dr. Potts closed with a brief but earnest call for laborers in this field, and by urging the great motive to labor—the cross of Christ.

The Condition of the Streets.

DIRTY STREETS AND SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLEANING THEM.

The work of street-cleaning has been in a measure suspended recently, as is attested by the condition of Broadway, Bowery, Hudson-street, and most of the cross-streets in the lower part of the City. The soiled crinoline, muddy pants, and universality of Hessian boots on the occasion of the slightest thaw, are additional evidences of the fact. The reason of this is the exhaustion of the appropriations for street cleaning, and the recent snow and frost. The City Inspector was admonished that the funds set aside for his department were nearly used up, and that he had better stop operations. This he was, in a great measure, compelled to do on account of the frost. But an arrangement has been made under which the Comptroller will advance money enough to carry on the work, as soon as the weather moderates, until a new appropriation can pass the Legislature. The upper Wards being in a passable condition owing to the use of the sweeping-machines, the lower Wards will be subjected to the same process. Broadway will be cleaned every night, and as soon as the weather will permit, no less than three hundred men will be employed with a sufficient number of carts to get the City in as clean a condition as possible before the cessation of operations for the Winter. Special arrangements will be made to have a sufficient number of ash and garbage carts running throughout the Winter, and the number of districts has been increased, so that the coming Spring will not find our thoroughfares so disgracefully dirty as they were last season. At present, there are about one hundred men engaged in cleaning the gutters. The cost of cleaning the streets and removing garbage from January to June 15, of this year, was $147,600, and the ratio of expenditure since that time has been a trifle less, according the statement of Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, although the amount of work performed has been greater. It is be hoped that the state of the weather and the public finances will admit of our having the City thoroughly cleaned before the Winter renders it impossible.

The Fire in Wooster-street.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The meeting summoned yesterday at the Social Reform Hall, in Grand-Street, by the piano-forte makers, to devise some measures for the relief of those workmen who lost all their tools, and were thrown out of employment by the late fire in Wooster-street, was very numerously attended. It was addressed by several speakers. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, To form committees in the different workshops, to make collections from their fellow-workmen.

Resolved, As the workmen engaged in the piano manufacture are not in circumstances to allow them to spare their part in the great loss which has befallen the workmen of Messrs. LIGHTE & BRADBURY, they are compelled to address themselves to the benevolent, who are requested to hand in their subscriptions (whether large or small) to those members of the Committee mentioned hereafter.

Resolved, That we request those of the same trade in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany and other cities, to assist us in our present misfortune by collections of money, to be forwarded to the Committee of this meeting; and hereafter, should a similar occasion demand, we shall always hold ourselves in readiness to answer any call on us from them.

Resolved, That H. T. NEWTON, Esq., No. 469 Broome-street, (late partner in the firm of LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY,) PETER WEILER, Esq., manufacturer of moldings, No. 311 Centre-street, STEINWAY & SONS, piano-forte manufacturers No. 82 Walker-street, form a Committee composed of the officers of the Piano-forte-makers' Association, four members from the workmen of LIGHTE & BRADBURY, three others, fifteen in all, constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That all subscriptions be delivered to Messrs. NEWTON, WEILER & STEINWAY, and also at the counters of the daily papers; also to Mr. ROSBRIL, the proprietor of the Social Reform Hall, 201 Grand-street.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy for Messrs. LIGHTE & BRADBURY in their misfortune, and that we wish to see the business as soon as possible in its former position, as much for their sakes as for those of the workmen.

Resolved, That for the ready assistance granted by the Press in calling public attention to the losses of our fellow workmen, we tender our most heartfelt thanks.

TH. MARSCHALL,
H. TUNE,
WM. MECKEL, } Committee.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FIGHT.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner SCHIRMER upon the body of PATRICK HORSTMAN, the leader of a notorious rowdy organization in the Eighteenth Ward, called the "Honeymoon Gang." It appeared in evidence that an encounter took place some weeks ago between deceased and one PATRICK FARNON, a letter having charged HORSTMAN with having passed counterfeit bills. They were separated at that time by their respective friends, before either had sustained injury. Subsequently a meeting was agreed upon, to take place on the first inst., in the vacant lot at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue, where each would have an opportunity to vindicate his honor in accordance with the regulations of the prize ring. The engagement was carried out, but it seems FARNON, possessing greater strength than his antagonist, totally ignored the rules and several times threw the deceased heavily to the ground, falling upon him. After five or six rounds had been fought, a cry of "Police" was raised, which immediately ended the fight. HORSTMAN, though badly injured, was able to keep up for several days. Finally he became worse, took to his bed and died on Friday. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BOERNER, revealed the fact that death had resulted from internal injuries. The jury returned a verdict in which they charged FARNON with having inflicted the fatal injuries. Neither the accused, however, nor any concerned in the affray, have been as yet arrested. Deceased was 36 years of age. His "gang" gave him what they were pleased to term the "People's nomination" for Alderman of the Fourteenth District, at the late election. He did not, however, receive many votes.

SUICIDE OF A DOMESTIC.

SOPHIA LEE, a girl employed in the family of Mr. JAMES MCGAVIER, No. 126 West Nineteenth-street, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. Dr. WESTRE BRAGG, Jr., made a post-mortem examination, and pronounced before the Coroner's jury that the cause of deceased's death was prussic acid. Deceased was 19 years of age. When discovered she appeared to be in good health and spirits, and the motive which prompted the act is unknown. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was given.

A CHILD SUFFOCATED.

On Saturday afternoon a fire occurred in the attic or east room of House No. 20 Baxter-street, occupied by JEREMIAH MCCARDY and family. It appears that McCARDY and his wife went out to make some purchases, leaving their two little girls—MARY ANN and MARGARET—aged respectively three and four years, in the room. The children, it is presumed, procured matches and set fire to some garments that were hanging in the room, but nothing else was burned. They were taken from the room by Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, but MARGARET was quite dead, and MARY ANN would also have died had the rescue been at all delayed, as she was insensible when discovered. She was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from suffocation."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.

JAMES LYONS, a stevedore, sustained a fatal injury a few days since while engaged in unloading iron rails on board the ship *Red Wood*. One of the bars having slipped from the slings struck him upon the head and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 7 Montgomery-street, where he died on Friday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

DIED IN A GROCERY.

A man named JOHN MOSKOFF went into the drinking saloon at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, called for a drink and sat down by the stove. Some time after an attempt was made to arouse him, but he was discovered to be dead. Deceased was 56 years of age and a weaver by occupation. His remains were conveyed to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held by Coroner JACKMAN.

Police.

TOO READY TO TREAT.

At a late hour on Saturday night Thomas Fallon, of No. 26 Sussex-street, Jersey City, was accosted by two men in Canine-street, near Pearl, who asked him to treat. He assented to the request, and was conducted to a disreputable cellar where the liquor was procured. Fallon, when paying the score, exhibited $35 which he had in his wallet, whereupon his new-made acquaintances demanded enough to pay their night's lodging. Fallon refused to hand over his funds, but was knocked down and robbed of them. His assailants, but one of them, who subsequently gave the name of John Rogers, were overtaken by Officers Crolius and McDermott, of the Sixth Ward, at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway. His confederate escaped. The prisoner, who is a very bad character, was committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of highway robbery.

A REQUISITION FROM GOV. WISE.

John Henry and his wife, Eliza, were arrested on Saturday by Sergeant Wemyss and Officer Duffy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of being fugitives from Virginia justice. They are indicted for having committed a burglary upon the jewelry store of Michael G. Whitman, in Richmond, from which $600 worth of watches, &c., was stolen. The property was all recovered, and the prisoners, on Gov. WISE's requisition, were returned to Virginia.

VICTIMIZING A GROCER.

Henry Henjie, a German grocer, complained to Justice STRAUS, yesterday, that he had received what purported to be a $5 bill of the Safety Fund Bank, of Boston, from Sarah Strauss, which he had since discovered to be bogus. The woman was arrested, and, after a hearing, was committed for trial in default of $500.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

Last evening Patrick Fanning, who is charged with killing Patrick Honeyman, surrendered himself to Deputy Coroner Bouton, and was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. He will be examined before Justice KELLY to-day, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FATHER ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS DAUGHTER.—SAMUEL EVANS, a tailor, residing at No. 30 Sackett-street, was arrested on Saturday for attempting to kill his own daughter, a young woman about 20 years old. He reached home intoxicated on Saturday night, and it is stated, without any provocation stabbed her with a carving-knife. Her screams brought several of the neighbors to her assistance, and the unnatural father was arrested and sent to prison. The wounds inflicted are not considered mortal.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—302 patients were treated in this Institution during the last month, to whom 428 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. 129 of the whole number were natives of the United States. The different diseases treated were as follows: Injuries, 25; nervous, 10; skin, 40; head, 6; abdomen, 72; eye and ear, 12; fevers, 19; abscess, 3; heart, lungs, and throat, 47; minor surgery, 51; rheumatism, 12; vaccinated, 5.

A WORTHY OBJECT.—A fair for the benefit of the Home for the Aged and Orphan, on the Church Charity foundation, will be held in the Athenæum on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The ladies having this worthy charity in charge have worked with such energy that the building for the "Home" is completed, and this fair, it is hoped, will supply the means necessary to furnish it for immediate occupancy.

MORTALITY.—There were 107 deaths in this City last week: Men, 12; women, 19; boys, 33; girls, 43; adults, 31; children, 76. Males, 45; females, 62. There were only 7 deaths by consumption; 16 from fevers, and 11 from inflammation of the lungs; 81 were natives of the United States.

DO NOT RIDE ON THE PLATFORM.—A boy, while attempting to get a free ride on one of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad cars, on Friday evening last, fell from the front platform, and had one of his arms badly crushed by the wheels.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the regular lecture in the course this evening, at Plymouth Church. The subject is not announced.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. MARY ROONEY, residing at the corner of Luquer-street and Bennet-place, South Brooklyn, fell in the street on Thursday last, receiving such injuries that she died yesterday.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 64, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Depôt of Company,
No. 42 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....80
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....60
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 135 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Extravagant Prices
Are unknown at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
There boys are clothed elegantly, fashionably and serviceably, at
LESS COST
Than at any other establishment in the Union.
Stock very large. Variety unlimited.
Quality and style unsurpassed.
Our motto is, the
"LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE
AND
NO DEVIATION.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin-st.
J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday gifts, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rousseaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c. &c.
His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Don't be Fools,
And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when
DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED
VENETIAN LINIMENT
will certainly cure you.
10,000 persons
have certified to its wonderful curative properties.
IT NEVER FAILS.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price, 25 and 50 cents.
Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Whyte's Sporting—Skates and Sleighs—A fine assortment of English Skates, arranged in the most approved styles for ladies, gentlemen and boys—for sale by WM. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

Keep Warm and Dry!
RUBBER AND OILED
WATER PROOF GOODS,
WARRANTED TO PREVENT ANY DAMPNESS
BOOTS OR OVERSHOES.
And everything desirable for Water Proofing
LADIES', GENTS AND BOYS,
BROOKS', No. 351 Broadway, and No. 5 Warren-st.

Wilde's Fractional Hats in many qualities.
Also LADIES' FANCY FURS.
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WILDE'S,
No. 239 Broadway.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 25 to $15.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $7 to $15.
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 120 and 122 Bowery.

Spalding's Preserved Glues.
Useful to Every House, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,382. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 154 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

A Card.—The factory of the undersigned, Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster-st., having been destroyed by fire Friday, they would inform their friends and patrons that they have taken steps for rebuilding, and until the completion of their buildings, they will occupy other premises, where they will carry on their manufacturing operations as heretofore, as their own, with as little delay as possible. All orders for their instruments in the meantime they ask the sympathy and indulgence of their friends and patrons. Their manufactory and store is opposite side of the street, and was unoccupied, and they continue to occupy their warerooms at No. 421 Broome-st., where they have always carried on their department of finishing for their salesroom.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Piano-forte Manufacturers,
No. 421 Broome-st., New-York City.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for persons of both sexes, spinal supporters, elastic trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 239 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Success and Happiness are Open to all who know how to use their capabilities. A correct phrenological examination is the best method of learning these capabilities, and may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

MARRIED.

PADDOCK—WARING.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Richard Horton, WALTER H. PADDOCK to ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of J. A. Waring, Esq., all of Yonkers.

DIED.

OGTHOUT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 9, CAROLINA OGTHOUT, sister of the late John Ogthout, in the 46th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Clinton-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, ANN D. RICHARDSON, wife of Fernando Wood.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Clinton-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, Mrs. LUCY INGERSOLL PERKINS, widow of Capt. Jedediah Perkins, formerly of Norwich, Conn., in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 21 Dominick-st., without further invitation.
☞ Norwich papers please copy.

HILLMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, of croup, LILLIAN, youngest daughter of Samuel T. and Annis F. Hillman, aged 1 year 6 months and 24 days.

RAY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, MARGARET W., eldest daughter of James E. Ray, and granddaughter of the late Col. Marinus Willett.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 38 East 16th-st., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The body will be taken to St. Paul's Church.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 10, of consumption, JAMES H. KNAPP, only son of the late Henry A. and Charissa A. Knapp, in his 24th year.
The funeral will take place, at No. 58 East 13th-st., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROSE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 66 East 20th-st., JOHN ROSE, aged 71 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

VOORHIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, MARY ELIZABETH, relict of Thomas Letson Voorhis.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BLOODGOOD.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, JOHN BLOODGOOD.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

OSTRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, ARCHIBALD OSTRUM, second son of Capt. William B. Ostrum, aged 8 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, in Hewes-st., first house east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, DELIA, widow of the late John A. Ackley, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 159 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

THURSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 11, FANNIE, daughter of George H. and Hannah F. Thurston, aged 16 months.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Monday, from No. 43 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

STAGG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Dec. 9, JOHN FREDERICK, infant child of Gerard S. and Juliet W. Stagg.

HUSSEY.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Dec. 9, GEORGE F. HUSSEY, aged 48 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Peekskill, on third day morning, Dec. 13, at at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the depôt to meet the 11 o'clock express train Hudson River Railroad from New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

TAPPEN.—At his residence, near Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 9, ABRAHAM TAPPEN, aged 61 years, formerly of New-York.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 641, Dec. 10, 1859.
11, 6, 38, 62, 64, 28, 15, 55, 9, 67, 52.
Class No. 642, Dec. 10, 1859.
21, 38, 52, 23, 33, 32, 49, 58, 40, 19, 5, 7, 20, 77, 50.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN,
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING DEC. 15.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a lecture at the
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—HEADS AND HEARTS.
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door, which will be open at 7, and lecture commence at 8.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered by
PROF. R. OGDEN DORRMUS,
of the New-York Medical College,
Subject: "*The Scientific History of the Creation,*" illustrated by charts, diagrams, &c.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
Tickets, 25 cents—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

INSTINCTS AND PASSIONS—AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, TO-NIGHT, BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

REMARKABLY SALE
OF
SILVER-PLATED TABLE CUTLERY,
AT
AUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.
Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined to make a large reduction in their prices.
From THE TIMES UNION, THIS DAY, AT ALBANY, N. Y.
In consequence of the recent stoppage of ARTHUR, CORNBUTT, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE SALE AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
The following are a sample of their reduced prices:
COMPLETE WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNERS, DECORATED AND TEA SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE SERVICE OF RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FOR 12 PERSONS, CONSISTING OF DECANTERS, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, WINES, HOCKS, CLARETS, CREMEN BOWLS, FINGER BOWLS, &c., &c.,
FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS,
which we assert to be the cheapest sets ever sold in this country.
ROSE DECORATED DINNER SERVICES,
at $60, $115 and $175, and upward.
HEAVY SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, at $6, $7 and $10, and SHEFFIELD QUALITY at $16 and $20.
FINE PLATED TEA URNS, 6 pieces, at $25 and $30; and of EXQUISITE STYLE and FINISH,

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-RATE SALESMAN, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply at 97 Nassau-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, by a respectable young man; has a family. Can be seen at present with pleasure with his last employer; a good character will be required. Address for one week, GARDENER, Box 1,310 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist in light housework; can do plain cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address E. D., Box 1,310 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable, steady man; has a family; can be seen at present with pleasure with his last employer; good reference can be given. Address COACHMAN, Box 1,310 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable, steady man; has a family; can be seen at present with pleasure with his last employer; good reference can be given. Address COACHMAN

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HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.—DISEASE RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the destructive effect of the mineral agents fruitlessly employed, and both to be expelled from the system by the use of "TRISEMAL." Elaborately explained in "Medical Facts Plainly," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 344 Hester-st., (four doors below Mercer-st.) New-York. Advice to any fee cheerfully consulted as usual, from 10 to 2 and from 6 till 8. In the country Sundays excepted, only by special appointment.

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THE GREEN BOOK, or, HOW TO BE HAPPY: OR SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; OR, THE INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, Digested into Rules, and Practised made Easy, by which every man is his own Physician, and every woman her own Doctress; or, Hygeian Principles of Health, Beauty, and Longevity, applied to the Cure of all Diseases, Deformities, and Infirmities, whether Constitutional or Local, Hereditary or Accidental, Natural or Artificial, Functional or Organic, Acute or Chronic, Single or Complicated, Primary or Secondary, Recent or Confirmed, Simple or Scrofulous, Mild or Malignant, Local or General, Partial or Universal, Curable or Incurable, Male or Female, Infantile or Senile, Married or Single, Pregnant or Nursing, Delicate or Robust, Bilious or Nervous, Sanguine or Lymphatic, Medical or Surgical, Internal or External, Contagious or Infectious, Private or Public, Peculiar to Men, Women, or Children, Diseases of the Head, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Ovaries, Breasts, Skin, Muscles, Nerves, Bones, Joints, Blood, Glands, Secretions, Excretions, Tissues, Fluids, Solids, Temperament, Habit, Age, Sex, Colour, Race, Climate, Nations, Life, Death, Resurrection, Eternity, Time, Space, Matter, Mind, Spirit, Soul, Body, Man, Woman, Child, Angel, Devil, God, Universe, Nature, Art, Science, Religion, Morality, Duty, Sin, Holiness, Heaven, Hell, Purgatory, Limbo, Paradise, Earth, Sea, Air, Fire, Water, Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism, Chemistry, Mechanics, Optics, Acoustics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Surgery, Midwifery, Gynæcology, Pædology, Hygeiology, Dietetics, Gymnastics, Psychology, Ontology, Theology, Eschatology, Cosmology, Pneumatology, Logic, Rhetoric, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, Book-keeping, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, Pomology, Viticulture, Sericulture, Apiculture, Aquiculture, Pisciculture, Ornithology, Entomology, Conchology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Geography, Topography, Chronology, Geometry, Astrology, Alchemy, Magic, Witchcraft, Necromancy, Demonology, Spiritualism, Mesmerism, Clairvoyance, Animal Magnetism, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Palmistry, Cheiromancy, Graphiology, Psychography, Tachygraphy, Stenography, Polygraphy, Cryptography, Hieroglyphics, Symbolography, Ideography, Pictography, Phonography, Orthography, Orthoepy, Etymology, Philology, Glossology, Lexicography, Synonymy, Antonymy, Homonymy, Paronymy, Polysemy, Idiomology, Syntax, Prosody, Rhythmics, Metrics, Poetry, Rhetoric, Oratory, Logic, Dialectics, Sophistry, Casuistry, Metaphysics, Ethics, Æsthetics, Criticism, Belles Lettres, Literature, Languages, Ancient and Modern, Universal Grammar, Comparative Philology, Ethnology, Archæology, Numismatics, Diplomatics, Chronology, Heraldry, Genealogy, Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Autography, Bibliography, Typography, Literary History, Bibliology, Palæography, Palæology, Palæontology, Palæography, Palæology, Palæontology, Palæography, Palæology, Palæont

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